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Autopsy Shows

Bracht Died Soon After Kidnapping

ANTWERP, Belgium, April 10 (UPI)—Kidnapped millionaire Baron Charles Bracht died soon after he was injured during his abduction March 7, an autopsy showed today. His body was found early today on a garbage dump in a wooded area near Antwerp.

The kidnappers nonetheless tried for two weeks to squeeze ransom money out of the 63-year-old businessman's family.

"The autopsy came to the conclusion the baron died a violent death," State Prosecutor Julian van Hoeylandt said.

"It is evident that during the whole period of his disappearance there has been no direct sign of life from the baron," he said—an indication that Baron Bracht died during his kidnapping.

Baron Bracht was a director of the Bunge and Born grain-shipping company, two of whose directors were kidnapped in Argentina in 1974 and were released after payment of a \$60-million ransom and distribution of \$1 million worth of food among shantytown inhabitants.

Call by Contact

The body was found at 4 a.m. after someone, who authorities believe is the same man who acted as a contact for the kidnappers, called Baron Bracht's family last night.

He directed them to a bridge over a motorway near Oelegem, 12 kilometers east of Antwerp. "There you will find a sketch with indications which should enable you to find the Baron's body," the caller said. Mr. van Hoeylandt said the sketch was found under a stone near the bridge.

Mr. van Hoeylandt refused to say whether Baron Bracht had been shot, because the case is under judicial investigation.

With Two Aides

Gray, Ex-Director of FBI, Indicted for Illegal Acts

WASHINGTON, April 10 (UPI)—A federal grand jury today indicted former FBI Director Patrick Gray III and two of his assistants for using illegal surveillance in a search for Weatherman radicals.

Indicted with Mr. Gray were Mark Felt, former associate FBI director, and Edward Miller, former head of FBI intelligence. They were charged with conspiring in 1972 and 1973 to conduct illegal surveillance of friends and associates of the Weatherman fugitives.

Meanwhile, Attorney General Griffin Bell announced that he has dropped charges against John Kearney, a retired FBI supervisor who was indicted a year ago on charges of conducting illegal wiretaps and mail openings in the search for Weathermen fugitives.

Mr. Kearney's indictment, at a time when "higher-ups" were not known to be in line for punishment, triggered protests from present and former FBI agents and other officials. It is believed to have damaged morale in the agency.

Former FBI Director Clarence Kelley personally appealed to Mr. Bell to drop the charges against Mr. Kearney, particularly since there had been a decision not to prosecute CIA agent for misdeeds.

Russians Visiting China

TOKYO, April 10 (AP)—The Soviet vice-minister of foreign trade, L.T. Grishin, leader of a government trade delegation, arrived in Peking yesterday, the New China News Agency reported.

Prices of some new autos are rising faster than depreciation on older ones, so resale prices for used cars can sometimes offer a gain on original investments.

Partly as a result, auto imports almost doubled last year to the equivalent of between \$350 million and \$400 million from \$190 million in 1976. Flats were the best sellers. To discourage the trend, the government recently clamped a halt on car purchases through the installment plan. Now buyers must put down the full amount in cash.

Peru to Delay Repaying Russia

LIMA, April 10 (AP)—Peru has succeeded in restructuring a major debt to the Soviet Union, Gen. Pedro Richter Prado, the chairman of Peru's joint chiefs of staff, said.

Gen. Richter, who returned yesterday from a week's trip to Moscow, said that 80 per cent of the obligations coming due in 1978-1980 will now be postponed until 1981-1983 under the agreement with the Soviet Union.

He gave no information on the amount of the delayed payments. These are believed to be more than \$60 million. The debt is for Peru's purchase of arms and equipment from the Soviet Union.

Hardly an eyebrow was raised



Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak (right), accompanied by West German President Walter Scheel, reviews an honor guard after his arrival at Bonn yesterday for a four-day visit.

United Press International

Husak Arrives in West Germany on 4-Day Visit

BONN, April 10 (AP)—Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak arrived here today for a four-day state visit, the first by a Czechoslovakian head of state to West Germany since the two countries normalized relations in 1973.

He was greeted on his arrival with a 21-gun salute and with full military honors by his host, President Walter Scheel.

German government sources consider the visit a contribution to detente between East and West and called it a very important

attempt to further mutual relations. The two countries are scheduled to sign a cultural agreement. The sources added that the Bonn government is hoping that the talks will show an indication of more flexibility in the Czechoslovak policies.

A handful of demonstrators greeted Mr. Husak at the airport terminal. They carried signs demanding human rights in that Moscow-aligned country. More demonstrations against the Prague government have been announced.

To Join 'Liberatory Movements'**Transkei Breaks Ties With South Africa**

UMTATA, South Africa, April 10 (AP)—Transkei, the lonely offspring of South Africa's apartheid policy, announced today that it was severing diplomatic ties with its parent nation.

Its Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, pledged to join the "liberation movements" against South Africa.

In a stunning statement to his parliament, Mr. Matanzima declared that he was forced to break ties because of Pretoria's "contemptuous and brutal" rejection of Transkei's claim to East Griqualand, which lies along its northern border.

"To us, it is a declaration of war against Transkei," he said. "Knowing the strength of South Africa militarily, Transkei will bide its time before taking up arms to recover the land that has been cynically reaped from it."

South African Prime Minister John Vorster met for 45 minutes on the Transkei decision with Foreign Minister R.F. Botha and other government officials. He said only: "I will deal with the matter in Parliament tomorrow."

Ambassador Recalled

Mr. Matanzima told the Transkei National Assembly as his government had decided to recall Transkei's ambassador and consuls in South Africa and to send back Pretoria's envoy by April 30.

Although he gave the long-simmering East Griqualand dispute as the cause, observers here said that Mr. Matanzima may have been prompted to make the break

because he never was recognized by any nation other than South Africa. By breaking those ties, he might be able to win international recognition as an independent state, the observers said.

In addition, they noted that Mr. Matanzima's ruling Transkei National Independence party has been riddled by defections and that he may need the political crisis to consolidate his ranks. The opposition had pressed Mr. Matanzima to take a hard line against Pretoria.

The move was certain to be a blow to South Africa, which had set

up Transkei's independence on Oct. 26, 1976.

For South Africa to move against Transkei would prove the world's contention that the independence was sham. But if it were to permit the break, it would allow a potentially hostile and probably unstable black nation on its vulnerable and important Indian Ocean coastline.

In his speech, Mr. Matanzima declared: "We have been compelled to join the liberatory movements and claim the whole of South Africa as belonging to blacks and whites, with blacks controlling the majority."

"We are not going to propagate majorities rule in southern Africa. From now henceforth this will be the fundamental policy of our struggle for liberation."

Bordered on the west by the independent black nation of Lesotho, on the north and south by South Africa and on the east by the Indian Ocean, Transkei is a scenic land of about 1.7 million farming people. But, under the South Africa's Bantustan policy, its citizens include most members of the Xhosa tribe, even those who have never been to Transkei.

In the statement, Mr. Moro again called for the release of political prisoners to allow him his freedom.

It called for "reasonable flexibility," which the government has been rejecting, forgetting that Italy is certainly not the strongest state in the world.

It said Italy was not "like the United States, Israel and Germany" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Moro Abductors Are Said To Reject a Secret Deal

ROME, April 10 (AP)—Another letter purportedly from former Prime Aldo Moro accompanied by a message from his Red Brigades kidnappers was received today in Rome, Milan and Turin.

In their message, the Red Brigades ruled out secret negotiations and declared that Mr. Moro is still undergoing a "people's trial," the Italian news agency ANSA reported. It quoted the message as saying "nothing must be hidden from the people."

It was the fifth message sent by the Red Brigades since Mr. Moro was kidnapped in a street ambush in Rome on March 16 by gunmen who killed his five bodyguards.

In their latest communication, the group sent photocopies of a handwritten letter attributed to Mr. Moro addressed to his wife, Eleonora.

Mrs. Moro was reported to have received a letter from her husband Saturday night, touching off speculation that the family was engaged in secret negotiations to win Mr. Moro's release.

The letter and a communiqué by the Red Brigades were found after newspapers in the three cities received telephone calls from anonymous persons, the technique used in releasing the four previous notes.

The communiqué included a photocopy of a handwritten statement described as written by Mr. Moro under questioning at his trial.

In the statement, Mr. Moro again called for the release of political prisoners to allow him his freedom.

It called for "reasonable flexibility," which the government has been rejecting, forgetting that Italy is certainly not the strongest state in the world.

It said Italy was not "like the United States, Israel and Germany" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

BEIRUT, April 10 (UPI)—Gun battles between Moslems and Christians claimed more victims today on the southeast fringes of Beirut. And reports from southern Lebanon said that Israeli occupation troops had begun a preliminary pullback.

The Lebanese army command in Beirut yesterday's full-scale fighting between the Christian subversives of Ain el-Rummanah and predominantly Moslem Shiyah tapered off today into sporadic gunbattles.

But the gunfire killed at least two

more persons, bringing the toll to at least seven dead—including a 13-year-old girl—and nine wounded.

The flareup, triggered by a local quarrel, was the worst in eight months between the Christians and Moslems who battled in Lebanon's civil war. It was the first major Beirut fighting since Christian militiamen clashed with Syrian peacekeeping troops in February.

Pierre Gemayel, head of the Christian-rightist Phalange party, met with Lebanese President Elias Sarkis and said that he was confident the shelling, machine-gun and rifle clashes would not trigger a return to the sectarian strife that ended 17 months ago.

But he said there was still "a minority of 10 per cent who don't want life to return to normal."

Calm in South

In the south, with one-half of the 4,000-man UN peace-keeping force in place between Palestinian guerrillas and Israeli troops, general calm prevailed.

In Katmandu, Nepal, a U.S. Embassy source said that U.S. Air Force transport planes tomorrow will begin airlifting more than 600 Nepalese soldiers to Lebanon to join the UN force.

The three-hour battle yesterday was the worst fighting in the capital in eight months between the Christians and Moslems, who battled during Lebanon's civil war that ended 19 months ago.

"They're taking pot shots mostly rifle shooting," said a resident of the Christian suburb of Ain el-Rummanah early today.

Iraq invaded southern Lebanon three weeks ago in retaliation for a Palestinian raid in Israel that killed 35 Israelis and the United Nations sent troops to supervise Israel's complete withdrawal and replacement by Lebanese soldiers.

Benin Seeks Marxism-Leninism, Finds Paranoia

By David Lamb

COTONOU, Benin, April 10—The convulsions of revolution are nothing new for this West African nation. What is new is the paranoia that has come with its latest social experiment, this one in Marxism-Leninism.

The experiment was born of desperation and hopelessness as much as anything, for in its first dozen years of independence Benin — formerly Dahomey — endured five military coups, 10 failed coup attempts, 12 governments and six constitutions.

Nowhere in Africa was instability so much a part of life. It was as if Benin was politically jinxed and that each regime that came to power was destined to self-destruct through tribal, regional and personal rivalries.

Remarkably, in each successful coup, the military took over without firing a shot or killing a soul. But Benin was merely running in place. In 1969, it produced the strange spectacle of four former presidents seeking re-election against the military regime which had deposed them.

The government has abolished Christmas and Easter as legal holidays, banned the Jehovah's Witnesses sect and ordered its officers to undergo "demystification" training. Sorcerers have been forced into special asylums, an unpopular move because voodoo, still com-

monly practiced in Benin, was born here and spread from here to the new world.

Khaki-uniformed students spend their summer vacations working on farms, and at school they learn as much ideology as math. Beninese are forbidden to contact foreign embassies in Cotonou. In factories, the omnipotent Benin People's Revolutionary party has set up big-brother committees to watch the unionists who watch the workers.

The gentle and genial Kerekou complies with all these new regulations with indifferent obedience. But beneath the silenced opposition and the government's strident rhetoric there lingers a fear and uncertainty of the future. The government knows well that it is still vulnerable to both internal and external threats.

Further and Faster

Many of the 27 members on the Central Committee, most of them young civilians, want to move further and faster to the radical left than the military government has done. Additionally, ethnic considerations are so significant here that

the government radio station broadcasts in 16 different tribal languages. And there are divisions between the poor, backward Moslem northerners and the better educated and largely urbanized Christian southerners.

Thousands of Beninese, including many intellectuals, have fled to France, Belgium, Gabon, the Ivory Coast and Senegal. Hundreds of students studying abroad have refused to come home, a decision which results in the loss of their citizenship and the confiscation of any property they own in Benin.

And the Paris-based Front for the Liberation and Rehabilitation of Dahomey has strong exile support, a sizable constituency within Benin and a simple goal: To carry out Benin's sixth coup.

Although the Kerekou regime has avoided responding to these threats with terror, killings or mass arrests, it has nevertheless developed a paranoia, marked by unpredictability and xenophobia. Its suspicions are directed particularly at whites, who are seen as potential mercenaries or spies.

A U.S. consular officer in Cotonou has spent \$600 of his own money in the last six months feeding a handful of Americans who have been in and out of jail, usually for no discernible reason, and the U.S. Embassy here has put out a travel advisory for U.S. tourists: Don't come.

Bizarre Invasion

Thousands of Beninese soldiers and several empty champagne bottles. Then, as nonchalantly as they had arrived, they reboarded their plane and disappeared.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Austria	12 S	Kenya	\$12.25
Belgium	20 Fr	Luxembourg	20 L.
Denmark	350 DK.	Malta	10 D.
Egypt	22 P.	Morocco	1.50 Fr.
Finland	2.50 F.M.	Nigeria	60 K.
France	3.00 F.	Norway	3 N.K.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	20 Esc.
Greece	20 P.	Spain	40 Pes.
Great Britain	10 P.	Sri Lanka	250 L.
Iceland	10 I.	Switzerland	210 Fr.
India	60 Ru.	Turkey	87.15
Italy	400 Lire	U.S. Mafias (Eur.)	\$0.35
Iraq	115.00	Yugoslavia	20 O.

As Proposed by Carter

Interim Rhodesia Regime Rejects All-Party Talks

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, April 10 (UPI)—Rhodesia's interim government announced today, after four hours of talks with a U.S.-British diplomatic team, that it is "not in favor" of the new all-party peace conference proposed by President Carter.

But a transitional government statement said that if British Foreign Secretary David Owen and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance "would like to have detailed discussions with the [government] execu-

tive council, they will be welcome to come to Salisbury as proposed."

Washington reports have said that Mr. Vance might go to Salisbury later this month.

The U.S.-British team of British Foreign Office Deputy Under Secretary John Graham and U.S. Ambassador to Zambia Stephen Low met twice with representatives of all the groups party to the "internal" majority-rule agreement.

The agreement, reached by Prime Minister Ian Smith and three moderate black groups in Rhodesia, excludes the guerrilla-backed Patriotic Front and has been described by Britain and the United States as "inadequate."

New Conference

Early this month, Mr. Carter announced that London and Washington sought to convene a new Rhodesian conference attended by all parties to the dispute, including the Patriotic Front.

"The transitional government believes that it's most important and urgent task is to proceed with the full implementation of the Salisbury agreement [for internal rule] a state signed on March 3, 1978," a statement said.

"It is, therefore, not in favor of reopening negotiations through the proposed all-party conference."

"However, if Mr. Owen and Mr. Vance would like to have detailed discussions with the executive council, they will be welcome to come to Salisbury as proposed."

Mr. Graham and Mr. Low did not meet with the interim government's executive council, which consists of Mr. Smith and black leaders Bishop Abel Muzorewa, Ndabaningi Sithole and Chief Jeremiah Chirau.

Saturday Meeting

The U.S.-British plan calls for Mr. Owen and Mr. Vance to meet with Patriotic Front leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe in Tanzania Saturday.

The interim government already has begun implementing the internal plan, which is aimed at a full transfer of power from the ruling white minority to a black majority on Dec. 31. The plan calls for the release of black political detainees, a process expected to start tomorrow.

Shortly afterward Mr. Siad Barre announced in a broadcast that the uprising by a group of army officers and enlisted men had been put down. All the rebels behind the coup are now in custody, the radio reported. There is still no official indication how many persons were involved or whether they had been acting from within the government.

The brief uprising that erupted south of the capital did not come as a surprise. Ever since Somalia's crushing defeat in the Ogaden desert war with Ethiopia there have been reports of discontent in the armed forces and diplomats were preparing a coup attempt.

Mr. Siad Barre said that the attempt was undertaken in the interests of "powers hostile to Somalia." He did not name them but referred to "the new imperialists"—a term recently used by the Somalis when referring to Soviet and Cuban involvement in Africa.

There is speculation among observers in Mogadishu that the plot may have been hatched by a leftist group sympathetic to the Cubans and Russians who played a major role in expelling Somali troops from the Ogaden last month, so ending Somalia's bid to annex the Ethiopian territory.

Somali broke relations with Cuba and expelled all Soviet military advisers from the country in November because of their military backing for Ethiopia.

The Russians and Cubans favor a Socialist federation between Ethiopia and Somalia which would allow them to dominate the strategic Horn of Africa, which guards the sea route that carry much of the world's oil supplies. It is possible, observers believe, that the abortive coup was an attempt to install a government which would have restored good relations with Cuba and the Soviet Union.



The 18th-century Wilson Bridge over the Loire River at Tours after it collapsed Sunday.

18th-Century Stone Bridge Collapses in Tours

TOURS, France, April 10 (AP)—The Wilson Bridge, one of four bridges across the Loire River in the city of Tours, collapsed yesterday, cutting off water supplies and telephone service to the center of the city.

Three arches of the 18th-century stone bridge fell at different

times during the day, destroying the structure along about half of its 400-meter length.

There were no casualties. A car moving over the bridge drove off when the first piling collapsed. During the severe drought of 1976 was responsible. The bridge was damaged during World War II.

There was no official explanation for the collapse. One theory was that high waters after heavy rains had weakened the structure. Another was that erosion during the severe drought of 1976 was responsible. The bridge was damaged during World War II.

News Analysis

U.S. Indecision Is Impetus of EEC Economic Plan

By Flora Lewis

COPENHAGEN, April 10 (NYT)—Losing confidence and patience with U.S. policy, West European leaders have decided to try harder to organize their own economic recovery program.

Questions about President Carter's grasp of world affairs and the consistency of his purposes, as well as the basic intentions of the United States, have spread among West European authorities, pushing the leaders to new efforts, which they have been unable to start on their own up to now. Thus, the European Economic Community resolved to start its own recovery plan in a major new effort to reduce its vulnerability to the vagaries of the dollar and to what government leaders consider the unpredictability of U.S. policy.

That was the main result of the EEC summit just completed here. And while European hopes have yet to be translated into concrete decisions, they reflect a turning point in attitudes which the commission president, Roy Jenkins, called very exciting for the long-term implications of European unity.

New Impetus

It was clear that the new impetus—for more concerted growth rates and more reliable exchange rates among Common Market currencies—came again as a reaction to what is now considered intolerable outside pressures, this time from the United States, rather than as a spontaneous move toward cooperation.

For nearly three years since the recession gathered momentum, the Europeans have been arguing among themselves and waiting for Washington to take a decisive lead. Now, with the 1976 campaign long past and the Carter administration well beyond the period of honeymoon indulgence, they have decided that they must look to themselves for relief and reduce their dependence on decisions from the United States.

The practical steps implied are, of course, far more difficult than the resolution, and it remains to be seen whether they will lead to a confrontation with President

Carter at the Bonn economic summit in July or produce a more satisfactory level of transatlantic cooperation.

But the decision was based on reasoning outlined by Mr. Jenkins in his report to the government leaders, and it focused directly on the period of preparation for the Bonn summit.

He said that only by presenting a "powerful common front" to the United States at the Bonn meeting would there be a chance of reviving not only European but general economic activity which might begin to reduce unemployment and restore investment. Otherwise, he warned, the industrial summit might have a "flabby outcome which would provoke a confidence-weakening cynicism."

In other words, the Europeans are blaming the uncertainties of the dollar and what they consider the lack of firm, decisive world economic leadership in the United States for much of the sluggishness and the resulting political and social problems here.

The sharp U.S.-European split over nuclear energy policies and sentiment at President Carter's manner of exercising authority—seen as inconsistent and unforeseeable—have aggravated the assessment and irritated leaders.

A measure of the Europeans' impatience, and even their despair at achieving Western goals if the situation is allowed to continue, was the willingness of West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to

leaders, who each have their own domestic political problems, are aware of the complex relationship between the Congress and the executive in the United States. But they believe that the vital question is not how U.S. decisions are made, but whether they are made, when, what they are, and how firmly and fully they can be expected to be implemented.

They attribute the dollar's weakness to the lack of a vigorous U.S. energy policy and the continued growth of oil imports. Whether it is the fault of the Congress, or the President, or somebody else, the U.S. failure to hold a strong position to keep the value of its money steady is seen as undermining its allies by weakening everybody's sense of economic assurance.

Lack of Confidence

The lack of confidence is seen in the unwillingness of business to invest, in uneconomic and unproductive flows of capital and in the ineffectiveness of such measures as the recent U.S. Treasury agreement with West Germany on measures to strengthen the dollar, which the leaders feel might have succeeded in another climate.

A measure of the Europeans' impatience, and even their despair at achieving Western goals if the situation is allowed to continue, was the willingness of West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to

concede to his community partners what he has repeatedly refused to grant in the face of intense pressures from the United States.

That was an agreement to stimulate the West German economy to greater growth and, in effect, to accept higher imports. The nine countries set a growth goal of 4.5 per cent for the 1979 fiscal year, an unexpectedly high target since the 1977 calendar year produced a rate of only 1.7 per cent throughout the market. If the goal is to be approached, it will require a major effort from West Germany.

But his community partners had something to offer Mr. Schmidt in return that he has been unable to obtain from the United States—the promise of an attempt to achieve greater currency stability to lessen the mark's virtual solo flight into the realm of high-value money, along with the Japanese yen and the Swiss franc.

It is now acknowledged that, if more stable money relations within the community are to be achieved, national governments must try to make their economic policies converge, holding down inflation where it is highest and stimulating where prices have settled down, mainly in West Germany.

Whether the EEC countries will be able to agree on the hard issues that will follow their agreement on objectives is far from assured. But they have now set a course.

McNamara Unit Visits Turkey

ANKARA, April 10 (AP)—A World Bank delegation, led by its president, Robert McNamara, began a visit today to Turkey in connection with loans Turkey has asked for.

According to informed sources, Turkey hopes to obtain new credits from the bank, \$30 million, in addition to activating \$387 million earmarked for Turkey in the past but not utilized yet.

Smells of Putsch

The rally was denounced by Mr. Schmidt's finance minister, Simha Ehrlich, who said that it "smells of a putsch." The remarks provoked a demand from some of the rally organizers that Mr. Ehrlich apologize. But he refused.

Mr. Ehrlich heads the Liberal party faction of Mr. Begin's right-

of-center Likud group. That faction issued a statement saying that the "Peace Now" slogan of the rally was one of appeasement and was "all too reminiscent of the slogan used by Neville Chamberlain after his agreement with Hitler, which rather than ushering in an immediate era of peace, resulted in the most bloody war the world has known."

Mr. Resheff, interviewed last week, was referring to a recent rally in Tel Aviv at which between 20,000 and 45,000 Israelis urged Prime Minister Menachem Begin to review his tenacious stand that all of the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip historically belong to Israel.

The rally appeared to be inspired not by any political faction but rather by the extensive publicity given to a letter to the Prime Minister last month by more than 300 rabbis.

Police Chase Snipers

The letter expressed concern that the peace campaign initiated by President Anwar Sadat of Egypt in mid-November was slipping away and that Mr. Begin should be more forthcoming on the issue of returning Arab lands captured by Israel during the 1967 war.

The Tel Aviv rally, which attracted mostly young members of the middle class, seems to have been a genuine show of concern that Mr. Begin's firm line against a West Bank and Gaza compromise, as well as his commitment to keeping Israeli settlements on the Arab lands, would doom the already sputtering chance for Middle East peace.

There was no demand that he agree to return all of the West Bank and Gaza to the Arabs. But he was urged to rethink, in the interest of a peace accord, his long-held conviction that Israel is sovereign over these lands because of their biblical associations with the Jews. The mood of the rally was restrained and orderly.

Silent Majority

"We have great respect for you, Begin," a speaker said. "We know that nobody is more concerned with achieving peace than you. All we ask is that you heed our voice, the voice of the hitherto silent majority and that you not be the captive of an extremist minority."

According to Mr. Resheff, the protest started when a few reserve officers expressed their view that Mr. Begin must change his attitude if the peace effort was to have a chance. After approaches to kibbutz members, students and professionals, enough funds were donated to pay for newspaper advertisements announcing the rally.

One in the English-language Jerusalem Post said in part:

"We, the initiators of the reserve officers' letter, call on every Israeli citizen who is anxious that the prospects for peace should not be ruined to come to a mass rally."

Police Stop Detector Operators

Police can stop detector operators and ask to see their license as they comb beaches, river banks and the countryside for buried or lost coins, jewelry, weapons and other artifacts.

landed in rubber rafts and seized two buses. Thirty-four Israelis, an American and nine terrorists were killed in the raid which sparked the Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon four days later.

Israelis Urge Policy Review

Rally Reveals Discontent With Begin Land Stance

By William E. Farrell

of-center Likud group. That faction issued a statement saying that the "Peace Now" slogan of the rally was one of appeasement and was "all too reminiscent of the slogan used by Neville Chamberlain after his agreement with Hitler, which rather than ushering in an immediate era of peace, resulted in the most bloody war the world has known."

But Mr. Resheff said: "We don't have any political ambitions. Our aim is to change the present policy. If tomorrow Mr. Begin said he would give up areas of the West Bank for the peace process then we could give up our struggle."

Another Rally Planned

Mr. Resheff said that plans were being made for another rally in the next few weeks and that he hoped that Mr. Begin would meet with a delegation of those urging a policy change.

"We hope it will be a big peace movement, but now we don't know," he said. "People have gathered by their own initiative. It's difficult to say what will come of it."

Mr. Resheff stressed that Mr. Begin was not being asked to surrender all of the occupied Arab lands, since some territory might have to be retained for security reasons. "We want him to say peace is more important than the territories we occupied in the 1967 war," he said.

Many Britons Break Law in Treasure Hunt

LONDON, April 10 (AP)—Half of Britain's amateur treasure hunters are operating illegally, the Home Office said yesterday.

Nearly a quarter of a million persons have bought or made metal detectors, but 100,000 have not bought official licenses to operate them. A is issued under the wireless telegraphy act because a detector might interfere with low-powered radio installations such as radar buoys.

Police can stop detector operators and ask to see their license as they comb beaches, river banks and the countryside for buried or lost coins, jewelry, weapons and other artifacts.

SWAPO Leader, Tito Hold Talks

BELGRADE, April 10 (AP)—President Tito today conferred with Sam Nujomo, President of the South-West Africa Peoples' Organization.

Mr. Nujomo informed Marshal Tito of the current aspects of the situation in South-West Africa (Namibia), and thanked him for Yugoslavia's support.

The Yugoslav leader promised that his country and nonaligned nations would continue to support the Namibian liberation movement.

After Election Protest

Manila Protesters Accused of Sedition

MANILA, April 10 (UPI)—The Philippine government filed sedition charges today against more than 550 dissidents and accused foreign correspondents of meddling in domestic affairs in the aftermath of Friday's elections.

In the bashest crackdown since martial law was imposed in 1972, authorities arrested 561 demonstrators, including six prominent opposition leaders, who took part in a march yesterday to protest alleged vote fraud and the "death of democracy" in the Philippines. The march violated a government ban on such gatherings.

At a Cabinet meeting called by President Ferdinand Marcos, Foreign Secretary Carlos Romulo accused foreign reporters of attending an opposition party meeting and participating in the planning of the anti-government demonstration.

They were not there merely as correspondents covering an event but in fact were contributing comments and suggestions and taking an active part in the discussions, Mr. Romulo said.

Although he did not name anyone, Mr. Romulo added that there appeared to be some persons who were using press credentials to conceal their real identities and the true nature of their missions.

Meanwhile, the government's election commission announced that it would hold a formal inquiry into alleged foreign intervention in the elections. The announcement quoted police as saying "the march was planned in the presence of foreign correspondents, who were as-

signed to cover the election."

The charge of illegal assembly carries a penalty of from 6 to 12 years' imprisonment. The sedition charge imposes a much longer jail term.

The protesters were arrested during a march to denounce the results of Friday's election for a National Assembly. Among those arrested were former Sen. Lorenzo Tanada, campaign manager of the opposition People's Power party, four opposition candidates and a lawyer for imprisoned opposition leader Benigno Aquino Jr.

Opposition spokesmen charged fraud in the election. The opposition put up its only complete ticket, headed by Mr. Aquino, in the Manila area. The administration slate was headed by Mr. Marcos's wife, Imelda.

Except for some victorious minor opposition candidates elsewhere in the Philippines, administration candidates won nearly all of the 165 assembly seats at stake.

He said, however, that such a project would involve many difficulties, including the construction of a port for oil tankers.

Mr. Bulhosa, who was invited to China by the Peking government, said that there will be further talks with officials in Peking

News Analysis

FUTURE OF TORRIJOS MAY LIE IN TREATIES

By Marlise Simons

PANAMA CITY, April 10 (UPI)—The U.S. Senate underestimated the force of Panamanian nationalism and overestimated the capacity of Brig. Gen. Omar Torrijos to keep it under control, a diplomatic expert here said recently.

"He just hasn't enough political power," the diplomat said, "to have the treaties swallowed before unless he uses blind force."

The statement reflects not only the outraged Panamanian reaction to the U.S. demand that it be allowed to send troops into the Canal Zone at its own discretion, but also the complexity of Panamanian politics that the Senate apparently has not taken sufficiently into account. Others suspect that treaty opponents in the Senate were fully aware of what the reaction here would be when they amended the treaties.

Gen. Torrijos's authoritarian government may have virtually unlimited powers on paper, but it actually rules through an informal consensus of interest groups. And for the last 10 years, Gen. Torrijos has maintained a delicate balance between the new demanding left and the politically experienced conservatives that ruled Panama in the past.

But his political survival has been due mainly to his ability to use the deep-seated emotions of the Panamanians about the canal and the U.S. rhetoric and promises to assume control of the 70-year-old canal mollified many of those who were discontented over arbitrary justice, corruption and economic mismanagement.

Now, the amendments to the neutrality treaty that were passed last month have triggered an emotional outcry that threatens the Torrijos government.

"This government's main success has been pushing the canal issue and being nationalist," says a long-time Panama observer. "If it violates that, there is nothing left."

The cost of violating Panama's nationalism became clear last September in the weeks leading up to the plebiscite on the newly signed Panama Canal pact. Bitter anger was kept from the political arena for so long, the officially abolished opposition parties demonstrated for weeks against the concessions that Gen. Torrijos had made to the United States.

Noxious Gas Threat Removed in Florida

TAMPA, Fla., April 10 (AP)—Workers unloaded a tanker truck filled with noxious anhydrous ammonia today, after a wreck that killed the truck driver, injured three men and forced the overnight evacuation of more than 300 persons.

The tanker truck overturned into a ditch, damaging valves which started leaking. Crews wearing gas masks worked through the night to draw the ammonia into another tanker. Then, using two cranes, workers lifted the damaged tanker onto a flatbed truck and carted it away from populated areas. The accident occurred last night when the truck was hit by a van.

Yugoslav Meets Finn

BELGRADE, April 10 (AP)—Milos Minic, vice-premier and foreign secretary, began talks today with Paavo Vayrynen, foreign minister of Finland, who arrived here yesterday on an official visit.

The Job Market Is Still 2d Best for European Women

By Jonathan Kandell
PARIS, April 10 (NYT)—These are hard times for West European workers, and harder still if they happen to be women.

A few months ago a textile factory near Belfort, in eastern France, dismissed 33 of its more than 1,000 workers in an attempt to halt financial losses.

"As far as the workers are concerned," said a letter the company, UDD-FIM, sent to the labor force in November, "no man is on the list. The only people affected will be women who have the least seniority and those whose families have other sources of income." In the end, the factory included six men among the dismissals.

According to a company officer, the criteria for discharge were "lengthily discussed with the men and women" on the labor committee. He added that the unions went along after the company agreed to include wives of junior executives among the dismissals.

Half the Unemployed

In the last three years unemployment among Frenchwomen has risen at more than twice the rate for men. While women account for 8 million of the 23 million members of the labor force, they make up more than half the 1.2 million unemployed.

In Belgium there was a sharp rise in both female and male unemployment during the 1974-1975 recession, with the rate for women climbing to 9.9 per cent from 6 per cent and that for men to 4.4 per cent from 2.4 per cent in subsequent years. Male unemployment peaked and then dropped to 5.1 per cent while the rate for women has continued to rise steadily, reaching 14 per cent.

The number of women job-seekers in Britain has increased at twice the rate for men in the last two years. In production and manufacturing women's unemployment has been running at up to four times the rate for men.

Beginning in the early 1960s, women entered the European labor market at an unusually high rate. The continental economy was

then in a recession, and a regular pattern of dismissals was established.

Women were particularly affected by the recession, and their share of the labor force fell sharply.

Attitudes were changing as well. New legislation in various countries forbade sexual discrimination in employment. Married women, who formerly left their jobs after childbirth or hesitated to re-enter the labor market began to seek employment in larger numbers than ever.

Even as recently as 1976 the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, grouping the non-Communist industrialized countries, could report that during the 1974-1975 recession "the employment opportunities for women as a group were less severely affected when compared to the changing employment opportunities for men." This is no longer the case.

With more than 7 million unemployed in Western Europe, up by a million from two years ago, the priority of most governments, businesses and unions is to maintain employment for male heads of families and to facilitate the entry into the job market of males under age 25, who are viewed as a particularly volatile political force.

Police commanders ordered their men to fire when the 3,000 farmers refused to disperse, authorities said. The farmers were protesting the arrest of the leader of a state agricultural union who had organized a campaign against taxes, Samachar said.

Malaysia Leader Asks Return of Treasures

KUALA LUMPUR, April 10 (UPI)—Prime Minister Hussein Onn expressed hope today that countries like Portugal, the Netherlands, Britain and Japan, which had taken historical treasures from Malaysia during the various periods they ruled here, would return them.

He told the Malaysian Historical Society that efforts should be made to recover the treasures. He said the material would help improve his historical research.



Associated Press
DEATH WISH—A 14-year-old boy plunges 45 feet from his school roof yesterday in Sydney, narrowly missing firemen who tried to save him with a tarpaulin. He was taken to the hospital and was listed in critical condition.

Circumstances of Abortion Questioned

California Tries Doctor in Death of 7-Month-Old

By Robert Lindsey

SANTA ANA, Calif., April 10 (NYT)—A baby rested in her mother's lap last week in a witness chair in Superior Court here, looked inquisitively at the crowded courtroom before her and gurgled softly. She was an exhibit in a murder trial.

The defendant is Dr. William Waddill, who a year ago was one of the busiest obstetrician-gynecologists in Orange County, an affluent, fast-growing area south of Los Angeles. He usually delivered 60 or so babies a month and performed many abortions.

He incorporated himself, as many California physicians do, and earned more than \$300,000 a year.

The 42-year-old physician lived in an opulent waterfront home in Huntington Harbor and also owned a three-bedroom condominium unit in an exclusive part of Palm Desert near Palm Springs. He employed 10 persons, and one of his three offices was furnished with so many antiques that many people made special trips just to admire his taste in decoration.

**1,000 Feared Dead
In Bengal Bay Storm**

Calcutta, April 10 (AP)—As many as 1,000 persons were feared drowned when a violent storm sank about 100 boats carrying salt in the Bay of Bengal off Bangladesh last week, according to reports received by DAWN.

Newspapers in Dacca reported that the incidents occurred last Tuesday, but the government so far has issued no statement on the drownings, a resident of the Bangladeshi capital said in a telephone interview.

The Calcutta Weather Bureau said that it had no information on a storm in the bay last Tuesday.

Despite Legislation in Many Countries

THE JOB MARKET IS STILL 2D BEST FOR EUROPEAN WOMEN

booming and employment was so plentiful that male workers were invited from abroad and women were encouraged to take more jobs.

Attitudes Changing

Attitudes were changing as well. New legislation in various countries forbade sexual discrimination in employment. Married women, who formerly left their jobs after childbirth or hesitated to re-enter the labor market began to seek employment in larger numbers than ever.

Even as recently as 1976 the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, grouping the non-Communist industrialized countries, could report that during the 1974-1975 recession "the employment opportunities for women as a group were less severely affected when compared to the changing employment opportunities for men."

Women seemed to be holding onto their jobs better than men during the 1974-75 period, the ILO report noted, because they were concentrated in clerical and sales posts, which were affected only after the recession had wiped out industrial jobs dominated by the male work force. But today, the report went on, "jobless" women are more likely to have difficulty in securing suitable work than jobless men, as can be deduced from the fact that they tend to remain unemployed longer."

Finn Visiting Africa

HELSINKI, April 10 (AP)—Finnish Premier Kalevi Sorsa left today on a 10-day visit to Zambia and Tanzania, the two main recipients of Finland's foreign development aid.

2 Ships Collide Off Suez

SUEZ CITY, Egypt, April 10 (UPI)—Two cargo ships, one Dutch and one Japanese, collided outside the southern entrance to the Suez Canal last night. Canal Authority officials said today. Only minor damage was reported.

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Memo Cites Senate Work

2 Ex-Ribicoff Aides Offer Tax-Consultant Services

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 10 (WP)—A Washington consulting firm, featuring two former aides to Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., has been circulating a memo offering its assistance—for a \$200,000 retainer fee—to a number of corporations in connection with a tax-relief measure that the senator has been sponsoring.

The firm, Malmgren Inc., claims to be "in an unusually good position to influence the outcome of the debate" on the issue—the taxation of Americans abroad—"and move it in a good direction."

The five-page memo, a copy of which was obtained by Tax Analysts and Advocates, notes that two of its top staffers, Harold Malmgren, the firm's president, and Jeffrey Salzman, used to work for Sen. Ribicoff.

The senator says that he is shocked.

Mr. Salzman was described as having tried hard to find "a good settlement favorable to companies operating overseas" while he was on Sen. Ribicoff's staff.

"It is well known," the memo continues, "that the likely pattern of compromise, or the best basis for a new solution, is the proposal introduced by Sen. Ribicoff, and

Salzman has been the principle [sic] drafter of all variations of that approach. (He was, of course, formerly legislative assistant to the senator.)"

The circular also advertised the credentials of Mr. Malmgren, a former staffer for Sen. Ribicoff and the Senate Finance Committee, who was said to be "well known" there and at the House Ways and Means Committee as well as the Treasury, the White House and other agencies."

Finally, the memo said, James Hogue, who was deputy assistant secretary of the Treasury for congressional relations in the Ford administration, would be available to assist in organizing support.

"His access to key members of the House and Senate on the Republican side is excellent," the memo said.

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ASSOCIATED PRESS
FIGHTING WORDS—Former President Richard Nixon makes a violent gesture as he gives advice to his son-in-law, Richard Cox at a club in Westhampton Beach, N.Y.

Animal Cells Frozen

Clonal Zoo Is Developing At Laboratory in Houston

Houston, April 10 (UPI)

The makings of a 300-animal clonal zoo are stored in tiny vials at sub-freezing temperatures in a laboratory of the M.D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute here.

"We thaw them and the cells come alive," Mr. Hsu said. "They'll grow if given proper medium and environment. And they'll keep growing. If the conditions for freezing are good, we anticipate they'll be there for the next thousand years and they'll still be alive."

Canada to Ease Immigration Act

HOUSTON, April 10 (UPI)—The makings of a 300-animal clonal zoo are stored in tiny vials at sub-freezing temperatures in a laboratory of the M.D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute here.

"They'll grow if given proper medium and environment. And they'll keep growing. If the conditions for freezing are good, we anticipate they'll be there for the next thousand years and they'll still be alive."

Canada to Ease Immigration Act

Mr. Hsu said that when a cell sample is needed, a vial is thawed quickly by swishing the sealed container in water at -37 C.

"We thaw them and the cells come alive," Mr. Hsu said. "They'll grow if given proper medium and environment. And they'll keep growing. If the conditions for freezing are good, we anticipate they'll be there for the next thousand years and they'll still be alive."

Traditionalist Mass Is Given in Essen

ESSEN, West Germany, April 10 (AP)—The federal government plans to alter its new immigration act to allow more refugees to enter Canada on humanitarian grounds, Immigration Minister Bud Cullen said yesterday.

Mr. Cullen told a meeting of the Saris-Pont Huron B'nai B'rith lodge that changes in the act will expand the definition of refugees to permit private Canadian groups to sponsor immigrants. The act takes effect today.

A special humanitarian category will be set out in the act to permit groups or organizations to sponsor persons suffering from social upheavals, national disasters or persecution to enter Canada, he said.

Mr. Cullen said that a cell sample can be taken from an animal, often from the skin, and that it can be cultured and grown until a sample of 20 million or 30 million cells can be placed in a vial.

The vial is cooled at the rate of one degree a minute until its temperature reaches about -60 C. Then it is placed in liquid nitrogen at -190 C. and kept there.

"You have to use slow freezing. If you use quick freezing, the cells are ruptured and killed. We use slow freezing and quick thaw. If you thaw them slowly, the cells are dead, too."

Traditionalist Mass Is Given in Essen

ESSEN, West Germany, April 10 (AP)—Several thousand Roman Catholics attended a mass yesterday by the traditionalist Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre, despite the disapproval of local church leaders.

The bishop said in a sermon delivered in French that he sensed a new spirit in the church since the Vatican II council, which replaced the traditional Latin mass.

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Spanish Prince, Home From Exile, Still a Socialist

By James M. Markham

MADRID, April 10 (NYT)—He hardly looked like Spain's last political exile to come home. Settled in an armchair in an elegant apartment, Prince Carlos Hugo de Bourbon puffed on a cigar and dodged the question.

Has this slim, intelligent, 48-year-old aristocrat, heir to an anarchist populist movement that plunged 19th-century Spain into a chain of bloody wars, renounced his claims to the throne now occupied by a distant cousin, King Juan Carlos?

"There is difficulty for me in answering this question," conceded the French-born prince, speaking a lightly accented Spanish that he mastered late in life. "In a democracy, no one has to renounce his past. The Communists have not renounced their past. The Socialists have not had to renounce their past and I do not feel I have to renounce my past."

The quixotic historical adventure known as Carlism, born of a dispute early in the 19th century over the right of a woman to head the Spanish monarchy, lives on. But, thanks to some radical updating by Prince Carlos Hugo, it has ceased to be a reactionary protest against the encroachments of industrial civilization and has become, remarkably, a voice for socialism and a decentralized federal state. Prince Carlos Hugo is Spain's Socialist prince.

"Carlism has always been Socialist without calling itself such," the prince maintained. "In Russia many of the revolutionaries were princes; in the rest of Europe, too.

Prince Carlos Hugo de Bourbon
...Home from Exile

Even Karl Marx was a member of the bourgeoisie, really."

Awaiting Passport

The prince, who was not permitted to return to Spain until last October and who is still awaiting a Spanish passport, does his best to play down the monarchist side of the party he leads.

"The dynastic question does not present itself, at least for the moment," he says. "I say that in Spain there is not a dynastic quarrel."

King Juan Carlos seems to have

taken Prince Carlos Hugo at his word and last month received him for 45 minutes at the Zarzuela palace. "Many difficulties from the past have been overcome," said Prince Carlos Hugo. "He is the King. Of course, it is necessary to accept him, because if we don't we will rupture the coexistence of Spanish politics."

Today the Carlist cause is little more than a curiosity, but in the past it was a mass-based, sometimes violent, rear-guard nuisance and one of the forces that fated the ranks of Franco's rebellion against the Second Republic. The first Carlist pretender was the brother of King Ferdinand Carlos María Isidro, who based his claim to the throne on the Salic Law proclaimed by Spain's first Bourbon King, Philip V, which had limited the royal succession to males.

Shortly before his death in 1833, King Ferdinand altered the law of succession in favor of his daughter, Isabella.

The resulting controversy launched the Carlist cause, and stretches of the 19th century saw its partisans mired in a series of guerrilla wars, shading more than once into brigandage, amounting to a protest by backward, rural and very Roman Catholic areas against the creeping incursions of liberalism and an industrial society.

Prince Carlos Hugo's father, Francisco Javier de Borbon-Parmá, fought with Franco in the Spanish Civil War, but they broke with him and ended up joining the anti-Nazi resistance in France. Arrested, he was taken to the Dachau concentra-

tion camp in Germany, where he was liberated by U.S. troops in 1944.

A year ago, the aging pretender was apparently kidnapped by Prince Carlos Hugo's rightist brother, Prince Sixto, but before dying last May, he passed on the mantle of "succession" to Prince Carlos Hugo.

In some ways, the shady Prince Sixto, who has been compromised in various far-right adventures in Spain, represents a more authentic streak of Carlism, but he is now seen to be in hiding after a gun-

fight in 1976 at the Carlist shrine at Montejaure on the Basque country in which two persons were killed. Prince Carlos Hugo has been more successful in maintaining what one historian calls "Carlism's amazing power of survival."

Worked in Coal Mine

The Franco regime finally permitted Prince Carlos Hugo, a graduate of Oxford and the Sorbonne, to return to Spain, and in 1962 he went to work in a coal mine in Asturias. In 1964, he married Princess Irene of the Netherlands, and they have four children, two of them boys. Four years after the marriage, Franco expelled the outspoken liberal-minded prince and his family from Spain.

The next year, 1969, Franco declared Juan Carlos Prince of Spain and future king, dashing the hopes of some Carlists who had bet on the young man's father, Prince Don Juan, hoping to marry their ambitions with his and close the dispersed Borbon ranks.

In exile, Prince Carlos Hugo

revised his doctrine and forged close ties with such men as Santiago Carrillo, secretary-general of the Communist party, that persist to this day. The prince's movement now provides an umbrella for Carlists who have flirted with ETA, the Basque initials for the terrorist movement in the Basque provinces.

Prince Carlos Hugo asserts that his party could win 20 per cent of the council seats in municipal elections that will probably be held next year, a claim that appears wildly ambitious. The party was illegal at the time of parliamentary elections last June.

"Since my infancy, I have always lived in rare situations," said Prince Carlos Hugo, puffing again on his cigar. "I have always said that everything is possible — even something very good."

Norway Accepts 71 Vietnamese

HONG KONG, April 10 (AP)—The Johannesburg Stove, a Norwegian tanker carrying 71 Vietnamese refugees that arrived here today, will be allowed to sail for Los Angeles after unloading the refugees, officials announced. The refugees were picked up from a sinking boat in the South China Seas last week.

They will be allowed to stay here four days as transit passengers before going to Norway, which has agreed to accept them after lengthy negotiations.

The Norwegian consulate-general here said the refugees would be handed over to representatives of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, which will arrange transportation for them to Norway. No date has been set for their departure.

Vietnamese Vessel Forced to Singapore

SINGAPORE, April 10 (AP)—A 5,000-ton Vietnamese coastal vessel commandeered by crew members arrived here yesterday with 34 persons aboard, Singapore radio said.

The radio said that the mutineers — the second officer and several crewmen — had planned to sail for Australia but went to Singapore when they ran low on food and fuel.

MOSCOW, April 10 (AP)—A Russian woman barred for four years from emigrating to join her husband in the United States demonstrated briefly today near the Lenin Library, witnesses reported.

Six men in plain clothes and two uniformed policemen eventually took Mrs. Irina McClellan away in an automobile.

Mrs. McClellan is the wife of Woodford McClellan, a professor of Russian at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville. They were married in 1974.

Russian Protests Emigration Ban

Associated Press
PAPAL BLESSING—Pope Paul VI, recently recovered from the flu, blesses a crowd yesterday from a window.

Obituaries

Dwight Martin, Newsman, Covered Mao's Victory

NEW YORK, April 10 (IHT)—Dwight Martin, 57, veteran foreign correspondent who covered such events as the Chinese Communist revolution, the Korean war and the Berlin crisis, died yesterday of a heart attack.

At the time of his death, Mr. Martin was a senior editor at Newsweek magazine. He joined Newsweek as its Bonn-Berlin bureau chief in 1960 and wrote more than a score of cover stories for the magazine.

A foreign affairs specialist, Mr. Martin spent 15 years abroad for Time Inc. and Newsweek. His first post was China where he covered the closing months of the Communist revolution. Mr. Martin reported Mao Tse-tung's penetration through the Nationalist southern ranks and managed to leave just a day before the strongholds of Nanking and Shanghai fell to Mao's troops.

In 1950, Mr. Martin transferred to Korea as a war correspondent and the following year served as bureau chief of Time-Life International in Tokyo and Hong Kong. In 1958, he was named head of Time-Life's Eastern and Central Europe bureau. A year later he was appointed chief of the Caribbean bureau in Havana.

Mr. Martin also covered the Communist insurrection in Malaya, the French war in Indochina, the Communist Hukbalahap insurgency in the Philippines and Communist rebellions in Europe. In Europe he covered the Khrushchev state visit to Austria, the Kennedy-Khrushchev summit meeting in Vienna, the first U.S.-Communist China talks in Warsaw and Communist party congresses in Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

Michael Wilson

LOS ANGELES, April 10 (AP)—Screenwriter Michael Wilson, 63, who won an Academy Award for "A Place in the Sun" but was blacklisted in Hollywood's anti-Communist fervor, died yesterday after a heart attack.

Mr. Wilson spent eight years in France after the blacklisting, under which artists suspected of being sympathetic to Communism were denied work in the U.S. movie industry in the 1950s.

Besides "A Place in the Sun," Mr. Wilson's credits included "Five Fingers," "Friendly Persuasion," "Bridge on the River Kwai," "The Sandpiper," "Planet of the Apes" and "Che!"

Roberta Beatty

TORONTO, April 10 (AP)—Roberta Beatty, 88, a founding member of Actors' Equity Association of America, died Friday.

As an actress and an award-win-

ning director, she contributed to Canadian theater in Montreal between 1937 and the late 1960s.

Endre Sik

BUDAPEST, April 10 (AP)—Veteran Communist diplomat Endre Sik, 87, who was Hungarian foreign minister from 1958 to 1961 and for a time Hungarian envoy to Washington in the late 1940s, died here today after prolonged illness.

A lawyer by profession, he became a specialist in African research published extensively on the subject and wrote his memoirs after retirement.

His brother, Sándor Sik, was a Catholic prelate and Hungary's most eminent Catholic poet of the century. He died several years ago.

Procedure Feud

May Stall New Talks on Cyprus

Nicosia, April 10 (AP)—Procedural maneuvering dimmed hopes today for a quick resumption of deadlocked talks on the future of Cyprus.

Prof. Mumtaz Soysal, appointed by the Turkish government to advise Turkish Cypriots in drafting peace proposals, said that the proposals will be submitted to the United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim in Vienna next Thursday only in summary form. He added that there is no question of giving the proposals in full to Mr. Waldheim before they are placed on the negotiating table.

According to an agreement in January, Mr. Waldheim is to decide whether the Turkish proposals provide a basis for the resumption of the peace talks. Spyros Kyprianou, the president of Cyprus and the Greek-Cypriot leader, said that Mr. Waldheim told him that the agreed procedure was for the Turkish Cypriots to submit their proposals in full. Mr. Waldheim would then decide whether to resume the talks.

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Lockheed Trial

Opens In Italy, Then Adjourns

ROME, April 10 (AP)—The trial on the Lockheed bribery scandal opened today but was adjourned to May 2 on the request of a key defendant, Ovidio Lefebvre.

Mr. Lefebvre, extradited to Italy from Brazil earlier this year, underwent prostate surgery last week and asked that the trial be suspended until he could attend.

He and his brother, Antonio, are charged with acting as agents in distributing bribes in the purchase by the Italian Air Force of 14 Hercules C-130 military transport planes from Lockheed.

Eleven persons were indicted in the scandal, including Gen. Luigi Fanali, 70, the former air force chief of staff.

Strikes Tie Up

Australia Ports

SYDNEY, April 10 (AP)—Shipping in Sydney and Melbourne was disrupted for the second time in a week today by dockworkers' strikes.

In Sydney, more than 20 cargo ships were idled when 1,500 dockworkers struck 24 hours to protest the transfer of workers into new jobs because of changes to charterships.

In Melbourne, 3,000 dockworkers struck four hours to support claims for higher wages to offset inflation.

Famine in Indonesia

JAKARTA, April 10 (AP)—Fifteen persons have died of hunger in the lesser Sunda Island of Flores, the newspaper Star Harapan has reported.

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Fashion

Show Biz In Spotlight On Runway

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS. April 10 (IHT)—Fashion shows have become half fashion and half show. Kenzo last night put out the best production. He had a full-sized live white horse onstage, carrying a damsel in white and gold tulle, and led by a some-what nervous beau.

For his romantic taffeta finale, he had a red carpet rolled out for his models to mince down, throwing gold dust to prepare the arrival of the royal couple, the bride in black velvet and the bridegroom in burgundy. All wore tacky tiaras and tons of crazy crystal jewelry, including the two girls who roller-coasted down the runway, wearing big, balloon-like taffeta dresses—an act not unlike Fellini's famous fashion show in "Rome."

But behind the fun and games, there was a lot of very good fashion as well. But Kenzo, a poet with a rare sense of humor, pokes fun at the whole Establishment—the church, the army, the court.

He had several themes. One was the parish priest, in severe high-collared, bias robe topped by an excellent shimmery overcoat. The coat was broad-shouldered but made of soft tweed.

Although he had the first look in all colors, the best one was the black one, with white-rimmed collar. For this act, the girls wore wide, flat-brimmed priest's hats over masses of fake hair that cascaded down to mid-back and lace-knit gloves and carried silver-beaded canes.

Another Spoof

His military was another spoof and a relief from the grim, commando look that has dominated so many collections, both here and in Milan. Kenzo's is total fun, an operetta, with both male and female models wearing red-plumed caps and marching like toy soldiers to the sound of bagpipes. Instead of khaki and maroons, he had a riot of color, blue, green, red, gold, and his uniforms were just nice knit military jackets, with red and gold cuffs and gold embroidery down the front.

Kenzo gives a girl her waist back by cinching a lot of his dresses with enormous, bright-colored leather cummerbunds. All the way through, the models wear bright-colored socks, ballerinas and berets. Knits are an important part of this collection, almost half of it. For the first time, Kenzo also used a lot of black.

Valentino also had a regular show. In another cheerful collection totally oblivious of the world's troubles, he had a piano-bar player reeling out Cole Porter tunes for his outrageously glamorous Hollywood revival.

The vamp look started with the opener. The model walked out of a red-enameled revolving door, pursued by photographers. She was wearing Valentino's own suit—short jacket with slim skirt, a barge silver fox box over her shoulders. Gloves? Of course, Bordeaux, too, to match her blouse and feather-piped hat.

Valentino rediscovered that slim is sexy and gave it his all, with the strong-soft sensuous approach of the '40s. He had a lot of strong shoulders but soft dresses, a bonus in Paris, where there have been few dresses so far.

His satin finale was loaded with sequins—sequined pants, boleros, jackets and skirts all the way to the crotch.

Ungaro played up the long blousons over cropped, wide, jogging pants. The alternative was a summary of next year's uniform: short jacket over vest over jogging pants and worn with shirt and skinny tie.

He too, had strong, padded shoulders but in his knit line, they became soft and droopy.



Chloe's black crepe with giant jewels.

A magnificent tailor, Ungaro had a good slim coat, with huge, puffy sleeves. It was worn over pin-striped flannel gangster suits.

Tan Giudicelli simply makes the prettiest evening clothes in Paris and his Tan Giudicelli Soir collection was a delight. His main idea was a simple but highly effective evening suit, a wonderful formula these days when women do not want to be overdressed. He had slim, finely pleated satin skirts with short mohair jackets, their collar and cuffs made of cut-out velvet flowers.

His black marabout blazer, with black satin lapels and worn over white satin pants was another easy, if glamorous, formula. He also had mink-trimmed dresses with mini-sandals and romantic coiffures, braided with pearls, by Alexandre Zouari, with Maurice Franck.

Giudicelli cleverly carried his short jackets into his ready-to-wear collection, T-13, where he translated them into tweed for what was the best part of that show.

Angelo Tarlazzi is another story. A man with great talent, but very little money, he has functioned on a shoestring lately and it shows. His clothes have that made-at-the-last-minute feeling and the white poplin shirt, which is used through and through, does not look like it was

draped. However, if anybody can handle mohair, he does. He delivered delightful pants suits, with short, broad shoulders as well as right-on-color, peppy evening clothes, all of colorful Luxe jersey, as bright and glittery as a Christmas tree.

Poor Miss Grateau has run just the opposite course of Tarlazzi. All drive and little talent, she has been pushed to the pinnacle by store buyers, not to mention a lot of her own advertising moxie. Unfortunately, her collection yesterday only proved that she still has a long way to go.

Prophetic

Karl Lagerfeld's prophetic Chloe collection went right ahead and laid down trends for several seasons to come. Without as much as a look back, he put the woman's figure into focus again—broad shoulders, bosom, waist, hips, and legs, the lot, making this the most feminine collection in Paris.

The slim and curvy silhouette was accented by tiny beads, topped by bellboy's caps that ranged all the way from black patent leather to ruby velvet. Skirts were very short, sometimes even over the knees, a sharp break from the other Paris designers, have shown long to very long skirts. They were worn with colored hose for daytime, smoky ones for evening.

Lagerfeld's shoulders were broad but not the squared-off aggressive kind. He padded them, he said, but with soft, rounded pads to make for a curve effect.

The main accessories were the giant jewels, copied on those made by an artisan who works for Milian's La Scala.

Some were giant reproductions of state decorations, others were just chandelier earrings or huge gold cuff bracelets. "They don't mean anything," Lagerfeld said. "They're just fun."

His contribution to the show atmosphere that has dominated this

Police Recover St. Louis Statue

ST. LOUIS. April 10 (UPI)—Bronco Buster, the 23-inch Frederic Remington bronze statue that was stolen from the St. Louis Art Museum Jan. 29, has been recovered.

The 19th-century statue, valued at \$50,000, was the last of four stolen statues to be recovered.

Police said that an anonymous caller advised them to search a local Goodwill box, where the statue was found in good condition, wrapped in a green garbage bag.

Swedish Doctors Abort One Twin

LUND, Sweden, April 10 (AP)—Two doctors here have performed the world's first successful selective abortion on a woman carrying twins.

Doctors Anders Aberg and Felix Mitzman were quoted as saying that ultrasound techniques enabled them to abort a sick fetus in the 24th week of pregnancy without harm to the healthy fetus or to the mother, the Swedish news agency TT reported yesterday.

In previous forced abortions on twins, the healthy fetus had to be sacrificed.

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Old Atoms Are Enough

The idea of ending the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons and insuring substantial existing stocks to peaceful uses is one of the oldest arms control proposals of the nuclear age. Five presidents have favored it. President Johnson announced a unilateral cutback of 25 per cent in reports that the Soviet Union reciprocated were never confirmed. President Nixon reiterated the proposal in 1969, substantially easing requirements for on-site inspection, to which the Soviet Union had always objected. Against that background, Secretary Vance's desire to have an interagency panel re-examine the idea for submission to the UN General Assembly's Special Session on Disarmament next month deserved something better than knee-jerk criticism from the Pentagon.

* * *

The Pentagon agreed in the past, it now argues, because the United States had nuclear superiority over the Soviet Union. That, of course, is the main reason why Moscow fussed even to negotiate about the plan. A cutoff would freeze the size of nuclear arsenals and the Soviet Union would not be forced into permanent inferiority. Given the present "strategic equivalence," a more favorable Soviet reaction might evolve.

The forces of both superpowers would be unrestrained if they had to draw nuclear explosives for new weapons from older warheads. Asymmetries in their weapons programs might require a negotiated timetable for phasing down nuclear explosives production to assure that neither side gained an advantage. That is one reason why a new Washington study is needed. But each side possesses more than enough to hold the line. It is hard to believe that a cutoff at the present levels of overkill would endanger U.S. security. On the contrary, security could be enhanced.

Moreover, the cause of nonproliferation could be advanced. That was, in fact, the main objective of Vance's proposal. India and other nations that are being pressed to abstain from making nuclear explosives feel discriminated against as long as the super-

powers persist in making more and more, violating their pledge in the 1968 nonproliferation treaty to halt the arms race. The nonaligned nations will be pressing for a cutoff in the Assembly in May. It would be damaging as well as wrong for the United States to back down on its longstanding proposals in this field.

Effective verification of any ban would be essential. In dropping demands for U.S. on-site inspection inside the Soviet Union, the Nixon administration proposed inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency, as is required now for civilian reactors in the 100 nonweapons countries that have adhered to the nonproliferation treaty. The United States has accepted a limited amount of such inspection voluntarily. The Soviet Union has not, but it is helping to train such inspectors on a reactor that it exports to East Europe. An additional argument for shutting down the production of weapons material is that all remaining facilities could then be opened to international inspection, putting the nuclear weapons powers on virtually the same footing as other nations.

* * *

Further safeguards would be provided by national means of verification through reconnaissance satellites, communications monitoring and other intelligence techniques. These were considered adequate in 1969 to avoid violations on a scale that could significantly affect the nuclear balance. One verification problem is that exclusions from the cutoff would be needed for limited production of tritium, a hydrogen isotope that must be replaced from time to time in existing nuclear warheads, and for controlled production of highly-enriched uranium for the propulsion reactors of nuclear ships. But these problems are not beyond solution.

President Carter should authorize the proposed study. Unless some overriding new objection comes to light, a new version of the nuclear cutoff plan should be prepared for the UN conference.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

An Arrogant Reservation

The "DeConcini Reservation," which the Senate attached to the first Panama Canal treaty, is a ratty thing to behold. Imposed on a desperate (and careless) White House by Sen. Dennis DeConcini, D-Ariz., as the price of his vote, it authorizes the United States on its own to use military force "in Panama" to keep the canal open and operating after the year 2000, when ostensibly Panama would be in full control. The "reservation" is arrogant, it mocks the intent to replace the dangerously obsolete terms of the 1903 treaty with a relationship respectful of a small country's sovereignty and pride. And it could yet kill he two Panama treaties.

* * *

Here is why: From the moment it was enacted, Mr. DeConcini's bandwagon galled all Panamanians, regardless of their attitude toward the government or the new treaties. All other Latinas, too, instantly understood that the language trod grossly on Latin America's traditional resentment and fear of U.S. intervention. It can be argued that, regardless of treaty language, this country has the power to intervene in Panama, and would. But to state that—to rub Panama's nose publicly in the dirt—is intolerable. So it is no surprise that the Panamanians, passing beyond their initial, relatively subdued criticism of the reservation at home, are now soliciting international sympathy for their objections to it. Once international support for their position solidifies, as almost certainly it will—and why not?—they may openly reject the reservation and hope to face the United States down.

Now, perhaps, Gen. Omar Torrijos, the Panamanian leader, is feinting, or trying to win an international moral victory to cover Panama's humiliation. Or perhaps he is merely gathering international support to deter further burlish amendments that the Senate may impose on the second treaty (covering the period up to 2000). It may yet turn out that Panama's crushing need for the new revenues promised by the treaties will induce the general to swallow his pride, brush aside his opposition and accept the administration's worried assurances that the

reservation does not really alter the substance of the first treaty. It is not inconceivable that he will bow to the threats of Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., who, incredibly, takes the position that since he, Howard Baker, has "really gone out on a limb for these treaties...our friends in Panama ought to know that just the twitch of an eyelid, just the slightest provocation or expression that these treaties, or this treaty in this form, is not acceptable to Panama, and this whole thing could go down the tube." By jingo, Mr. Baker, how could Panama dare to inconvenience your presidential aspirations?

Such are the stakes for both countries, however, that anyone wishing them well is reduced to foisting upon Panama an additional burden of compromise. Presumably, that is why President Carter, in the text of an interview released Saturday, said that "any statement, even if it is well-based, by the Panamanians that would cause consternation or doubt in the minds of U.S. senators could very well endanger the passage of the second treaty." We say with genuine regret that we do not see that the Panamanian government has a good alternative to learning to live with the DeConcini reservation. To carry its anger to the point of giving the Senate the pretext to turn tail on the treaties would be a disaster. In a fairer world, it would not be this way. The fact is that the United States lacks the maturity, and the administration the political prowess, to make things come out otherwise.

* * *

The shame of this approach is evident. If, however, Panama finally balks at accepting the U.S. revision of the first treaty, or if the Senate piles more equally egregious amendments on the second, then it is clear where the principal responsibility for the resultant diplomatic catastrophe will lie. It will lie on uninformed, insensitive, posturing legislators like Dennis DeConcini and Howard Baker—men demonstrably blind to the requirements of treating other nations, even a small, close, friendly and strategically vital nation like Panama, with decency and respect.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 11, 1903

LONDON—The Daily Telegraph commenting on the labor crisis in the Netherlands says: "The labor organization in Holland has evidently not attained the machine-like precision to which we are accustomed in England. We may surmise with some confidence that it is the resolute front which capital has assumed throughout Holland, supported by the government of the day, which has led to the early surrender on the part of the strike leaders."

Fifty Years Ago

April 11, 1928

NEW YORK—The major league baseball season will get under way in eight cities today, where the usual opening day ceremonies will be enacted. In the National League, where St. Louis and Pittsburgh are the favorites, it will be Boston at New York; Philadelphia at Brooklyn; Chicago at Cincinnati and Pittsburgh at St. Louis. In the American League, where New York and Philadelphia are the favorites, it will be St. Louis at Detroit; Cleveland at Chicago; New York at Philadelphia and Washington at Boston.



The War of the Bureaucrats

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—Government doesn't work. So millions of Americans—perhaps most of us—feel. Anyone who travels around this country and listens knows that people everywhere talk resentfully about the unresponsiveness, the ineptitude of government. Faith in its ability to get things done is dismal.

One reason is that it is harder to know what to do. Alan Osten of the Wall Street Journal made the point the other day. No one seems to have answers to the big problems: inflation, the cities, unemployment. It is difficult to develop the consensus needed for new policies. Warring interest groups lack the political talent for accommodation.

Unfortunately, bureaucracy is not a very sexy subject. Pulitzer Prizes are not usually awarded for stories exposing inefficiency in some federal office. In fact, the only journal I know that pays regular attention to the bureaucracy and chronicles its excesses is Washington Monthly.

But most Americans feel the shortcomings of government at a level less grand than the development of great new policies. They encounter the government when some personal interest is at stake: in disability benefits or taxes or business regulations. They have to deal with bureaucrats, and the experience is frustrating. Too often, they find incompetence, insensitivity or insolence.

Last month President Carter proposed steps to improve the federal bureaucracy. He asked Congress to reform the Civil Service system for the first time in almost 100 years, making its processes less cumbersome, giving some financial incentive for good performance and introducing modern management ideas.

The plan had an enthusiastic reception at first. There were friendly editorials from various points of the political compass, and any critics were muted. But last week the other shoe fell. The House Civil Service Committee held hearings on the legislation, and leaders of government employee unions were there in loud voice to say no.

"A conspiracy by federal personnel officers to scuttle the merit system," said James Hill of the National Federation of Professional Organizations. Joseph Cook Jr. of the American Federation of Government Employees spoke of a "basic denial of constitutional rights of due process as guaranteed under the Fifth Amendment."

What exactly would deny the constitutional rights of a government worker, as Cook charged? Well, the legislation would make it possible to fire or demote an employee for incompetence in a mere four months, after warning him, giving time for improvement and allowing a full appeal. Some constitutional violation!

At present it takes as long as 21 months to fire a stenographer, in a process that costs the government—that is, us—up to \$100,000. In fact, the process is so burdensome that practically no one is

Letters

Perplexed

I have watched with somewhat horrified fascination the attempts by just about everybody with no direct influence in the situation to force his own solution to the problems in Rhodesia. I am currently perplexed by the U.S. attitude. The constant stream of articles on different "plans" only mention what is "acceptable" to whom. It appears to me that an agreement reached between a group of black leaders that are accepted as representing the majority of the black population, and Ian Smith, who obviously represents the whites, must have some merit in terms of democratic ideals. The idea of universal suffrage and a multi-racial government appeals to the same ideals. But, I realize that I don't really know what each "plan" involves, how they differ and what details are unacceptable to whom. Could you get one of your political experts to explain?

MICHEL F. CAVALOON.
Copenhagen.

a lot about government, but few actually want to do less. The average citizen is no Milton Friedman, fired by a zealot's vision of life in a free market. He wants the government to help the old and the sick—and business and middle-class college students and numberless other interests.

"If anything does set off a wave of right-wing, anti-government fervor," Nelson wrote, "it will be the failure of liberals to see to it that the government Americans want need not be Gargantuan or staggeringly complex, and must be delivered efficiently and courteously."

That being so, liberals in Congress will naturally support President Carter's reforms, won't they? Well, after hearing the employee union spokesmen last week, Rep. Herbert Harris, D-Va., said, "I'm skeptical the administration is going to get what they want, or get it very fast."

Lots of government workers live in Harris's district, so his remark is not surprising. But it is depressing. Government employees, with their booming pay over recent years, have made the Washington area one of the most prosperous in the country—and built up great resistance to any change in their status. If there is to be reform, the rest of us will have to speak up.

Tokyo-Peking Thaw Continues

By Ken Ishii

TOKYO—Prospects for the conclusion at last of a treaty of peace and friendship between Japan and China have set in motion a major adjustment of the Far East political triangle.

Although it is still not certain that negotiations on the long-delayed pact can be brought to a conclusion for several more months, it is clear from recent developments that Japan and China are on the threshold of a closer relationship, and, conversely, that Japan's relationships with the Soviet Union—never very warm—have cooled by several degrees.

The main obstacle in the Japan-China negotiations, stalled since 1975, is the controversial anti-hegemony clause that Peking insists be written in pledging that the two countries will refrain from extending their hegemony in Asia. But as the Japanese see it, Peking's proposed wording also constitutes a thinly veiled warning to Moscow against a spread of Soviet influence in the region.

Auxious to avoid provoking Moscow, Tokyo initially rejected the hegemony clause, but subsequently agreed on the condition that a proviso be added specifying that it was not directed against a third country. However, the Chinese have been standing firm on their original position, and the next move is up to Tokyo.

Indications are that the Japanese are ready to give some ground. In a series of recent meetings of party executives, Premier Takeo Fukuda is reported to have drawn up at least four alternative wordings of the hegemony clause which they believe will break the deadlock. As one influential Liberal-Democrat put it: "This time we must bring the treaty to a conclusion at all costs." The new Japanese proposals will be conveyed by Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda who is to visit Peking this month.

The small pro-Taiwan block in the Liberal-Democratic party remains to be won over, but the party majority should have little difficulty bringing them into line.

As every event has its moment, the government believes that the time has come to cast Japan into a closer relationship with its giant neighbor.

Meanwhile, as Tokyo and Peking have been moving closer to each other, the Soviet Union seems to have gone out of its way to antagonize the Japanese.

What irritated Tokyo was Moscow's

John Dornberg
From Munich:

However one views it,
Anneliese Michel died a
victim of "the powers of
darkness" but opinions
diverge sharply as to which
ones.

MUNICH—While most of the world's attention has been focused on such issues as the neutron bomb or the Middle East, that of millions of West Germans has been galvanized by the strange case of Anneliese Michel.

Aged 23 and majoring in education at Wuerzburg University at the time, she has been dead almost two years—since July 1, 1976—following a prolonged period of exorcism conducted according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church.

However one views it, Anneliese Michel died a victim of "the powers of darkness," although opinions diverge sharply as to which ones—those of the Devil incarnate, or those of the superstitions, myths and elements of fundamentalist faith that pervade many rural areas of this country, especially Bavaria.

For the past two weeks, at any rate, her death has been the subject of a much publicized negligent homicide trial in the district court of Aschaffenburg, a city 30 miles upstream on the Main River from Frankfort.

The defendants, accused of "felonious failure to obtain medical assistance" are her father, Jose, 60, her mother, Anna, 57, and two priests—the Rev. Wilhelm Renz, 67, and the Rev. Ernst Alt, 40.

Notably absent from the dock—charges against him having been quashed—is Bishop Josef Stangl of Wuerzburg, in whose diocese Alt took place.

The story, distilled from testimony that has struck some observers as a backward glimpse into the Middle Ages and others like a page from a Hollywood script, is this:

Anneliese was raised in a devoutly religious environment in the idyllic Bavarian town of Klingenbergs, where her father owns a sawmill. He had been, under periodic psychiatric care since age 16, suffering from epilepsy (possibly caused by a childhood fall), a "hyper-religious personality disorder," and anorexia.

According to Father Renz, she was finally free of "the demons that possessed her." There had been, he maintains, "a half dozen who identified themselves by name: Lucifer, Cain, Judas, Nero, Hitler and Fleischmann [the latter a 17th-century Klingenberg priest rumored to have murdered his mistress]. Their tenacity in Anneliese is proof of the power of Satan."

Father Renz says that they can be heard on the tapes, excerpts of which have been broadcast over West German television and were piped into the courtroom last week. On them, Anneliese grunts and shrieks obscenities at the priest.

According to the autopsy, Anneliese died of malnutrition, acute dehydration and cardiovascular collapse.

In the trial, now in its third week, the prosecution charges that Anneliese's life could have been saved had a doctor been consulted. The defense—a team of star attorneys—has built its case on the issue of religious freedom and maintains that, having no medical training or experience, neither Anneliese's parents nor the two priests could have been expected to recognize her condition and secure the aid of a doctor.

As her condition worsened, she withdrew from her university dormitory and returned home to Klingenbergs.

Instead of a doctor, Father Alt

Anu-hex symbols abound in many villages—usually just a pitchfork leaning against a barn door, the prongs pointing up and outward, though not infrequently a so-called hexenwurst, a forked branch on a pole atop a farmhouse roof.

Many hamlets have their favorite hexenmeister—traveling exorcists and witchhunts. Invariably clever con men earn small fortunes by exploiting superstitions as to why some cows don't give enough milk or the chickens do not lay enough eggs.

But in a larger sense, besides its potential political ramifications, the trial has widened and publicized the controversy between reformers and traditionalists in the church in West Germany.

The demons who "took possession" of Anneliese Michel, according to Father Renz, were "unusually articulate" in voicing partisan sympathy for "modernists" in the church. So whose work can that be?

And the traditionalists are speaking out. Bishop Rudolf Graber maintained defiantly not long ago that a "personalized Devil is church dogma, for if there is no Devil there can be no God." Meanwhile, Bishop Stangl, who still insists he was right in authorizing exorcism for Anneliese Michel, has since taken steps to protect himself and his exorcists against future "misfits."

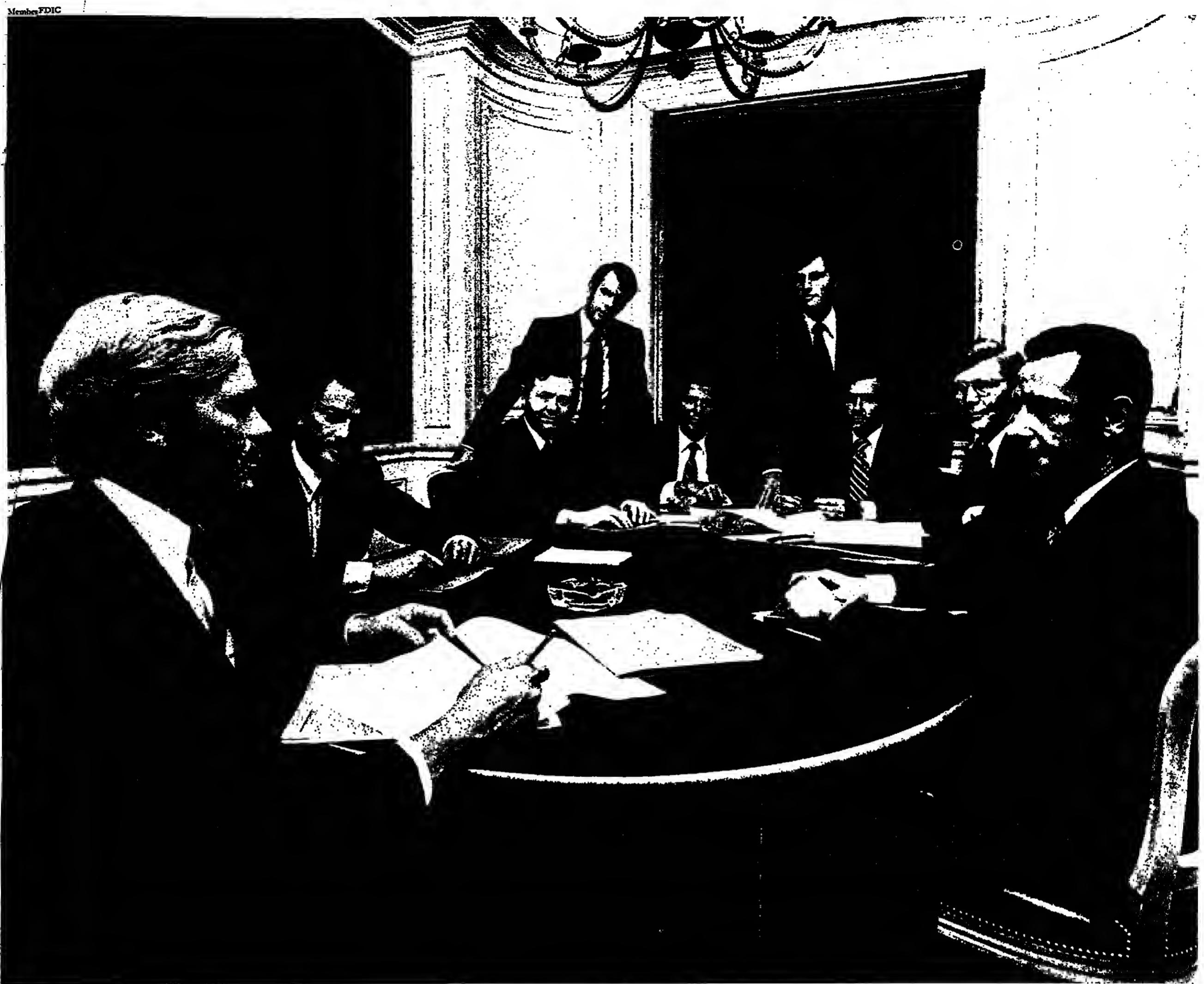
Ever since the latest exorcism, which was approved only if the "possessed" person agrees to a doctor's presence during the rites, there is a certain satisfaction here that this time, Tokyo, by cementing its relations with Peking in a formal agreement, will be heading Washington toward a formal normalization of relations.

Japan's territorial claims have been turned down by Moscow in the past, but the timing and manner of the latest rejection could not have been more annoying to the Japanese—following repeated Soviet warnings to Japan against concluding a peace and friendship treaty with China on grounds it would allow Tokyo with Peking in the Peking-Moscow confrontation.

Irritated Attempts by Moscow to counter with a cooperation treaty of its own with Japan—the proposed Moscow text of which was unilaterally announced in the February 23 edition of *Ivestia*—served only to compound Japan's irritation.

Japanese still remember the shock they received when President Nixon visited Peking to establish diplomatic relations in 1972. There is a certain satisfaction here that this time, Tokyo, by cementing its relations with Peking in a formal agreement, will be heading Washington toward the punch.

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Frequent meetings, like this one in Paris, bring together Morgan bankers from many locations. From left: Urs Hodler, Zurich; Jean-Pierre Desbons, Paris; Sean McSharry, Brussels; Peter von Elten, Frankfurt; John Lapsley, London; Klaus van Dijkum, Amsterdam; Eric Bourdais, New York; Alexander Kennedy, Milan; Michel Barret, Madrid.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading 3 p.m. Prices April 10

	Stocks and Div. In \$ P/E 10s. High Low Quot. Close	Stocks and Div. In \$ P/E 10s. High Low Quot. Close	Stocks and Div. In \$ P/E 10s. High Low Quot. Close	Stocks and Div. In \$ P/E 10s. High Low Quot. Close	Stocks and Div. In \$ P/E 10s. High Low Quot. Close	Stocks and Div. In \$ P/E 10s. High Low Quot. Close	Stocks and Div. In \$ P/E 10s. High Low Quot. Close	Stocks and Div. In \$ P/E 10s. High Low Quot. Close	Stocks and Div. In \$ P/E 10s. High Low Quot. Close
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BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL

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PARIS, TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1978

FINANCE

Russia Cuts Deficit In Western Trade

By Craig Whitney

MOSCOW, April 10 (NYT)—The Soviet Union sharply reduced its trade deficit with the capitalist world last year to \$1.59 billion (1.11 billion rubles), cutting back on imports and pushing exports to nearly every major Western country, according to official statistics published today.

The statistics showed a sharp decline in trade with the United States, which slipped last year to fifth place among Moscow's capitalist trade partners—behind West Germany, Japan, Italy and France.

In 1976, the Soviet Union listed the United States as second, behind only West Germany.

Enterprises and businesses from U.S., Japanese and West German companies here have all also noted stagnation or decline in business over the past year. Most of them do not believe the Russians have reduced trade because of loss of interest in advanced western technology, or changes in the political climate.

Some believe the Russians are trying to reduce their foreign debt in hard Western currency—believed to have reached \$14 billion last year. Others suggest they are holding off on new orders for plants and heavy industrial machinery until they can install what they bought in previous years and get it working.

According to the Soviet journal Foreign Trade, the volume of business with capitalist countries last year was \$26.8 billion (1.87 billion rubles) at the current official exchange rate of \$1.43 to the ruble.

Soviet exports to the West rose by more than \$1 billion to \$12.6 billion from \$11.2 billion in 1976.

But imports, at \$14.2 billion, fell from \$15.5 billion in 1976.

In all, trade with the West last year accounted for only 29.6 percent of the Soviet Union's total foreign trade of \$33.3 billion rubles (\$30.6 billion), down from 32.9 percent a year earlier.

By contrast it increased its trade with the Communist bloc countries last year by more than 4.7 billion rubles (\$6.7 billion).

U.S. trade in 1977 was \$1.86 billion, almost all of it exports to the Soviet Union. The Soviet statistics, which apparently include goods ordered in 1977 but which will not be delivered until this year, put total U.S. trade at \$2.2 billion—still 30 per cent lower than the 1976 figures.

West German and Japanese trade, which had grown rapidly since the early 1970's, stagnated last year.

West Germany did \$5.5 billion (10.98 billion DM) worth of business with Moscow last year, about 1 percent less than in 1976 (their exports to the U.S.S.R. actually dropped 4.7 percent, according to West German figures).

Japan's trade was \$3.42 billion in 1976, did \$3.36 billion worth of business here last year.

"They seemed to start dragging out contract discussions last year," a West German businessman said of his Soviet negotiating partners, "and maybe they had decided they had already ordered more than they could swallow."

"It's getting closer to the end of the current five-year plan," suggested Asaai Nimonio, representative of Mitsui Co., "and they won't start discussing orders for the next

Copenhagen Drops Issue

Prices Rise .5% in U.K.

LONDON, April 10 (AP-DJ)—Wholesale prices for manufactured products increased 0.5 percent in March, putting the preliminary index 11.8 percent above the year-earlier level, the Department of Industry said today.

The provisional price index for materials and fuel purchased by manufacturers soared its first monthly rise since April of last year, rising 2 percent in March. But this index was 4.75 percent below a year earlier.

The output price index last month was 280.4 (1970 equals 100), up from 279.2 a month earlier and 250.8 in March 1977. The input price index stood at 330.7, up from 323.2 in February but below 347.2 a year earlier. Higher prices for coal accounted for the entire 2.5-percent increase in this index. The index for manufactured products other than food, drink and tobacco was 0.5-percent higher last month than February, the department said. This index increased 3 percent in the latest three months—the result of higher prices for coal and crude oil as well as reflecting the depreciation of sterling during the month, the department said.

On a year-to-year basis, the wholesale output price index decelerated for the eighth successive month at 11.8 percent in March versus 12.5 percent in February, it said.

• For tax and foreign exchange affairs, banks and financial institutions:

Metallgesellschaft Net Up 125.7%; Sales Up 11.3%

FRANKFURT, April 10 (AP-DJ)—Metallgesellschaft domestic group's net profit rose 125.7 percent to 41.3 million Deutsche marks in the year ended Sept. 30 from 18.3 million DM the previous year, but earnings in the first five months of fiscal 1978 are running below year-ago levels, Jakobus Greven, management board member, said.

World group turnover rose 14.5 percent to 7.82 billion DM. Parent company sales rose 9.2 percent to 5.45 billion DM.

Mr. Greven said the sharp rise in net was due primarily to use of write-off and tax possibilities in fiscal 1976 which depressed that year's profits.

Earnings of the non-ferrous metals concern in the first five months of the current year are further below previous-year levels than had been anticipated, Mr. Greven said. Turnover is running only about 1.7 percent above year-earlier levels.

The drop in earnings this year has principally been due to the impact of the dollar's fall on the metal markets, he said. The development of the zinc market in the current year adds yet another element of uncertainty to prospects for 1978, he said.

The company will recommend an unchanged dividend of five DM a share.

Significant corporate developments have occurred recently and additional information related to this and other activities of the company will be released shortly.

Registration of your certificates as requested above will ensure your receipt of corporate information directly from the company. This may be affected by contacting the office of the company's transfer agent and registrar as follows:

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427 ST. JAMES STREET WEST,
MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA.

In addition, shareholders or interested persons are invited to contact the company directly should they desire current corporate information. The executive offices of the company are located at 387 Limestone Crescent, Downsview, Ontario, Canada.

M.J. BRITT
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Mutual Equity Corporation (1971) Ltd.
387 Limestone Crescent, Downsview, Ontario, Canada.

March 30, 1978.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS**MUTUAL EQUITY CORPORATION (1971) LIMITED**

Shareholders presently holding certificates in street form are requested, where possible, to register their shares in their respective names and advise the company to whom address corporate information should be mailed.

Significant corporate developments have occurred recently and additional information related to this and other activities of the company will be released shortly.

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March 30, 1978.

Italian Output Up 1.7%

MILAN, April 10 (AP-DJ)—Industrial production in Italy rose 1.7 percent in February from the previous month, the Banca Commerciale Italiana said today.

Rising DM Spurs U.S. Outlays

By Darrell Delamaide

DUESSELDORF, April 9 (AP-DJ)—Bolstered by the dramatic strengthening of the Deutsche mark and prodded by higher domestic labor costs, West German investments in the United States are surging.

Thyssen, Europe's largest steel producer, two months ago disclosed plans to take over Budd Co., an auto parts maker. The aim was product diversification and geographic expansion. Management board member Heinrich Kriewitz said, "We made a list of countries that didn't come into question and those that did. The United States was at the top of the list."

The \$300-million bid for Budd came soon after a successful tender offer from Bayer for Miles Laboratories. Siemens last July revealed that it was forming a new joint venture with Alfa Laval, but that was just the prelude to much more as it proceeded to gobble up Litronic, buy a chunk of Advanced Micro Devices and expand its partnership with Coming Glass.

Meanwhile, Henkel, a closely-held detergent maker, bought up General Mills' chemical operations, while Bertelsmann, which has catapulted to become one of the big Japanese firms, now buys as much as 10 percent of the Soviet Union's chemical industry.

Last year Japanese exports to the Soviet Union fell 14 percent, while Japan bought 21.8 percent more food, cotton, wood and machinery than it had bought in 1976.

The balance has not been changed so dramatically in other countries but the pressure for "compensation agreements," as the Russians call barter deals, is on in negotiations with most capitalist companies.

W.German Top List of Investors

These examples just begin to illustrate the trend; major acquisitions by Daimler-Benz and Robert Bosch or big direct investments by Volkswagen, Degussa or BASF as well as the more modest activities of a wide range of smaller concerns fill out the picture. The Conference Board, which keeps track of foreign investments in the United States, reports that West Germany headed the list of foreign investors last year, accounting for nearly one-fifth of the 274 registered projects.

The surge of investment marks a reversal of capital flows between the two nations. Statistics compiled by the Bundesbank show that West Germany gained the upper hand for the first time in 1976. German direct investments in the United States that year were valued at 1.67 billion Deutsche marks, against just 538 million DM of U.S. direct investment in West Germany.

The trend continued in 1977: private German investments in the United States privated 913 million DM in the first three quarters, against 325 million DM by U.S. firms in West Germany. U.S. investments actually registered a net decline of 2 million DM in the second quarter.

The change in currency relations clearly is one of the basic reasons for the shift. The Bundesbank's index of mark revaluation, which takes year-end

1972 as its base, shows that the mark has gained 56 percent against the dollar at current rates. This appreciation reduces the cost of imported raw materials, but it plays havoc with wage costs.

Wage Costs Spiraling

The Institute of the German Economy, a business-supported research group in Cologne, published in February a computation showing wage costs in manufacturing bearing those in the six major Western industrial nations. Figuring hourly wage costs, including fringes, at the average exchange rate for 1977 (one dollar equals 2.32 DM), West Germany was 18.92 DM, the United States 17.76, France, 12.23; Italy, 11.83; Japan, 10.57, and Britain, 8.09. In 1975, the study notes, U.S. hourly wage costs exceeded those here by 3 percent. In 1977, due to exchange-rate shifts and the overproportional rise in fringe benefits, West German costs climbed 6 percent above U.S. costs. Commerzbank notes that a dollar value between 2 and 2.10 DM raises this gap to 15 to 20 percent.

There are other reasons to look abroad. German companies are swimming in cash and need to expand to keep growing. Other considerations, while less openly discussed, also have an impact on investment decisions. A year ago, for instance, it was fashionable to say that the United States was the last bastion of democratic capitalism. The waning of the Left in France has dampened much of that sentiment, but Germans still find the U.S. climate more hospitable to business.

But what tips the scales is that companies here see the need to be active in the U.S. market if they are to be competitive globally.

Bayer management board member Franz Geck, who discussed the Miles acquisition, said the key for Bayer was Miles' leading position in diagnostic drugs. Bayer estimates this field will enjoy an 11-to-12 percent annual growth rate in one year ahead against 5 percent growth for pharmaceuticals in general. The U.S. location is important, he said, because the pharmaceutical market there is by far the largest and boasts the highest rate of innovation.

Siemens also wants U.S. know-how and innovation. Siemens chief executive Bernhard Pfeiffer has announced that his firm would be devoting more attention to the "mecca of world electronics." He pointed out that the United States accounted for 27 percent of the estimated \$400 billion annual turnover in electronics and electrical goods. Siemens, the world's largest electrical company, holds a scant 0.3 percent of the U.S. market, which represented only 2.5 percent of its annual sales in fiscal 1977.

Henkel, which specializes in fat-derived chemicals and adhesives, picked up a full-blown U.S. chemical operation with a palette of resins, fat derivatives, mining chemicals and vitamins when it paid \$75 million for the chemical operations of General Mills.

Swiss Numbered Account Under Attack

By Bhushan Bahree

BERN, April 10 (AP-DJ)—The Social Democratic Party, the nation's largest political organization, is planning to storm the citadel of bank secrecy by seeking a referendum on a package of reforms sharply diminishing, if not ending Switzerland's traditional role as a haven for flight capital.

The party's executive committee at a weekend meeting approved a proposed amendment to the federal constitution to be put to a national-wide referendum.

Though the Social Democrats had been working on this draft for some time, the "Chiasso affair" last April set the wheels turning when Credit Suisse reported that branch officials had illegally channelled over 2 billion francs (over \$1 billion) of client funds into a financially troubled Liechtenstein holding company. The bank now stands to lose as much as 1.2 billion francs.

• For tax and foreign exchange affairs, banks and financial institutions:

Glaxo Holdings Net Steady

LONDON, April 10 (AP-DJ)—Glaxo Holdings net profit rose slightly to £18.7 million in the year ended Dec. 31 from £18.5 million the previous year.

Sales rose to £252.4 million from £233.8 million.

The interim dividend was raised 4.5 pence from 4 pence per share.

One obvious result of the bank secrecy laws, first enacted to protect German-Jewish clients from envoys by Nazis officials in the 1930s, has been the large and continuing inflow of funds from all over the world. This inflow has kept an upward pressure on the Swiss franc. "Bank secrecy has an unfavorable effect in pushing up the Swiss franc," says Swiss National Bank lawyer Peter Klausner.

The party leaders will present the reform initiative to the party congress in May for approval, a process that is considered purely formal because the proposals have evolved after discussions with the rank and file. This fall, the party will begin collecting the 100,000 signatures that are required to bring the initiative to a popular vote.

To sweeten the reform for voters, the party proposes to exempt people with salaries from the requirement that banks are bound to give tax authorities information. The reforms include a provision that if withholding tax of 35 percent is paid on the earnings of a deposit, it is not to be the subject of probes by tax people. This amounts to a bid to open the books of the wealthy and self-employed in answer to popular belief that this group has more opportunity to evade taxes than the salaried class, whose in-

come is legally reported anyway.

The reform drive is bound to stir up controversy in a country where a good many people believe that banks have been largely responsible for providing the financial environment in which their hard work and frugal ways have been rewarded with an economic well-being that is the envy of much of the world.

• Banks would be required to give details of their transactions, their hidden reserves, their holdings to other institutions and their business outside Switzerland.

Though the Social Democrats had been working on this draft for some time, the "Chiasso affair" last April set the wheels turning when Credit Suisse reported that branch officials had illegally channelled over 2 billion francs (over \$1 billion) of client funds into a financially troubled Liechtenstein holding company. The bank now stands to lose as much as 1.2 billion francs.

At the earliest, the initiative can be put to a vote in 1981.

One obvious result of the bank secrecy laws, first enacted to protect German-Jewish clients from envoys by Nazis officials in the 1930s, has been the large and continuing inflow of funds from all over the world. This inflow has kept an upward pressure on the Swiss franc. "Bank secrecy has an unfavorable effect in pushing up the Swiss franc," says Swiss National Bank lawyer Peter Klausner.

After the Chiasso scandal, the Swiss banks entered into a gentleman's agreement with the National Bank that obliged them to look more closely into funds they were accepting from clients, and also obliged them to encourage the outflow of capital from other nations. Still, the numbered account, which has become almost a symbol of Swiss secrecy, remained.

The first hint that the trade figures had been leaked was a call from a large European bank to the AP-Dow Jones Economic Report office in New York—several minutes before the figures were to be released, complaining that the dollar was sharply lower in West Germany on word that the deficit was far greater than expected. A large U.S. bank also complained to the Federal Reserve Board that it suspected a leak of the trade figures, a Fed spokesman confirmed.

Word of the unexpectedly large \$4.52-billion trade deficit for February apparently leaked into European currency markets before its official release time of 9 a.m. on March 31.

The evidence is "circumstantial at best," Ernest Lotito, the department's director of communications, said. "We still don't know if anything is amiss, but if anyone's taking advantage of it (leaked information), they could be making a lot of money on it."

He said the department also will be taking steps to ensure tighter internal controls on the sensitive data.

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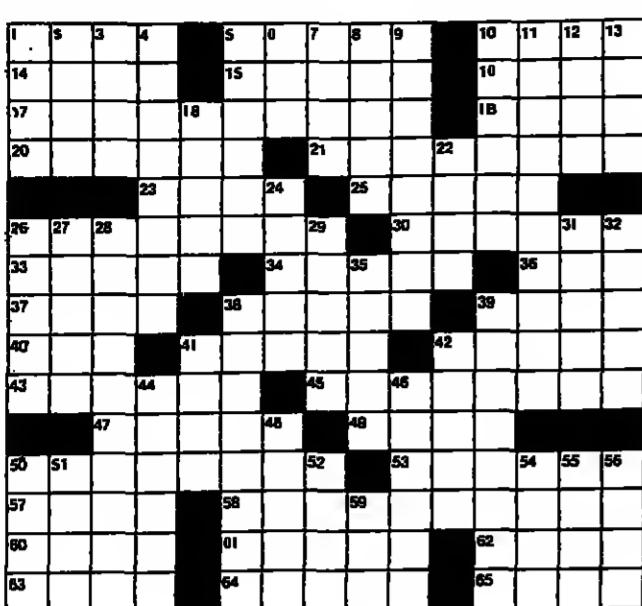
(Continued from Page 8, Col. 8)																									
Stocks and Div. In \$	Stk. P/E 100s	High	Low	Quot.	Close	Stocks and Div. In \$	Stk. P/E 100s	High	Low	Quot.	Close	Stocks and Div. In \$	Stk. P/E 100s	High	Low	Quot.	Close	Stocks and Div. In \$	Stk. P/E 100s	High	Low	Quot.	Close		
FlePw 2.48	5	87	29	29%	29%	1/2	Gorlink 1.15	6	14	14%	16%	16%	Gorlink 1.15	6	14	14%	16%	16%	1/2	Lilite 1.40	12	22	41	40%	41
Ferro 1.44	9	217	39	35	35	+ 3/4	Gos 1.10	10	14	14%	16%	16%	Gos 1.10	10	14	14%	16%	16%	+ 1/2	Lilite 1.40	12	22	41	40%	41
Fibro 1.40	11	174	186	15	16	-	Gotham 49	15	58	45%	44%	44%	Gotham 49	15	58	45%	44%	44%	-	Lilite 1.40	12	22	41	40%	41
Fitz 1.39	1	139	176	81	81	-	Gottsch 1.20	9	15	15	15%	15%	Gottsch 1.20	9	15	15	15%	15%	-	Lilite 1.40	12	22	41	40%	41
Fited 1.40	6	31	242	244	244	-	Gorm 1.24	6	57	18	18%	18%	Gorm 1.24	6	57	18	18%	18%	-	Lilite 1.40	12	22	41	40%	41
Fif 1.38	1	83	178	174	174	-	Gorm 1.24	6	57	18	18%	18%	Gorm 1.24	6	57	18	18%	18%	-	Lilite 1.40	12	22	41	40%	41
FishCo 50	4	72	123	239	239	+ 4/4	Fid'Dear 1.24	6	3	14	14%	14%	Fid'Dear 1.24	6	3	14	14%	14%	-	Lilite 1.40	12	22	41	40%	41
FishFed 1	5	30	28	28	28	-	FifHow P 2.8	9	85	301	304	304	FifHow P 2.8	9	85	301	304	304	-	Lilite 1.40	12	22	41	40%	41
FishFt 10	10	358	12	114	114	-	FifHow P 2.8	9	85	301	304	304	FifHow P 2.8	9	85	301	304	304	-	Lilite 1.40	12	22	41	40%	41
FishChr 7	5	24	149	149	149	-	FifHow P 2.8	9	85	301	304	304	FifHow P 2.8	9	85	301	304	304	-	Lilite 1.40	12	22	41	40%	41
FishChr 7	5	24	149	149	149	-	FifHow P 2.8	9	85	301	304	304	FifHow P 2.8	9	85	301	304	304	-	Lilite 1.40	12	22	41	40%	41
FishChr 13	6	35	181	184	184	+ 4/4	FifHow P 2.8	9	85	301	304	304	FifHow P 2.8	9	85	301	304	304	-	Lilite 1.40	12	22	41	40%	41
FishFin 1	9	85	232	232	232	-	FifHow P 2.8	9	85	301	304	304	FifHow P 2.8	9	85	301	304	304	-	Lilite 1.40	12	22	41	40%	41
FishFin 1	9	85	232	232	232	-	FifHow P 2.8	9	85	301	304	304	FifHow P 2.8	9	85	301	304	304	-	Lilite 1.40	12	22	41	40%	41
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FishFin 1	9	85	232	232	232	-	FifHow P 2.8	9	85	301	304	304	FifHow P 2.8	9	85	301	304	304	-	Lilite 1.40	12	22	41	40%	41
FishFin 1	9	85	232	232	232	-	FifHow P 2.8	9	85	301	304	304	FifHow P 2.8	9	85	301	304	304	-	Lilite 1.40	12	22	41	40%	41
FishFin 1	9	85	232	232	232	-	FifHow P 2.8	9	85	301	304	304	FifHow P 2.8	9	85	301	304	304	-	Lilite 1.40	12	22	41	40%	41
FishFin 1	9	85	232	232	232	-	FifHow P 2.8	9	85	301	304	304	FifHow P 2.8	9	85	301	304	304	-	Lilite 1.40	12	22	41	40%	41
FishFin 1	9	85	232	232	232	-	FifHow P 2.8	9	85	301	304	304	FifHow P 2.8	9	85	301	304	304	-	Lilite 1.40	12	22	41	40%	41
FishFin 1	9	85	232	232	232	-	FifHow P 2.8	9	85	301	304	304	FifHow P 2.8	9	85	301	304	304	-	Lilite 1.40	12	22	41	40%	41
FishFin 1	9	85	232	232	232	-	FifHow P 2.8	9	85	301	304	304	FifHow P 2.8	9	85	301	304	304	-	Lilite 1.40	12	22	41	40%	41
FishFin 1	9	85	232	232	232	-	FifHow P 2.8	9	85	301	304	304	FifHow P 2.8	9	85	301	304	304	-	Lilite 1.40	12	22	41	40%	41
FishFin 1	9	85	232	232	232	-	FifHow P 2.8	9	85	301	304	304	FifHow P 2.8	9	85	301	304	304	-	Lilite 1.40	12	22	41	40%	41
FishFin 1	9	85	232	232	232	-	FifHow P 2.8	9	85	301	304	304	FifHow P 2.8	9	85	301	304	304	-	Lilite 1.40	12	22	41	40%	41
FishFin 1	9	85	232	232	232	-	FifHow P 2.8	9	85	301	304	304	FifHow P 2.8	9	85	301	304	304	-	Lilite 1.40	12	22	41	40%	41
FishFin 1	9	85	232	232	232	-	FifHow P 2.8	9	85	301	304	304	FifHow P 2.8	9	85	301	304	304	-	Lilite 1.40	12	22	41	40%	41
FishFin 1	9	85	232	232	232	-	FifHow P 2.8	9	85	301	304	304	FifHow P 2.8	9	85	301	304	304	-	Lilite 1.40	12	22	41	40%	41
FishFin 1	9	85	232	232	232	-	FifHow P 2.8	9	85	301	304	304	FifHow P 2.8	9	85	301	304	304	-	Lilite 1.40	12	22	41	40%	41
FishFin 1	9	85	232	232	232	-	FifHow P 2.8	9	85	301	304	304	FifHow P 2.8	9	85	301	304	304	-	Lilite 1.40	12	22	41	40%	41
FishFin 1	9	85	232	232	232	-	FifHow P 2.8	9	85	301	304	304	FifHow P 2.8	9	85	301	304	304	-	Lilite 1.40	12	22	41	40%	41
FishFin 1	9	85	232	232	232	-	FifHow P 2.8	9																	

NYSE Nationwide Trading 3 p.m. Prices April 10

(Continued from Page 10, Col. 8)

	Sale	Close	Chg.	Stocks and Div. In S	P/E 100s	High	Low	Quot.	Close	Stocks and Div. In S	P/E 100s	High	Low	Quot.	Close	Stocks and Div. In S	P/E 100s	High	Low	Quot.	Close	Stocks and Div. In S	P/E 100s	High	Low	Quot.	Close	
RahmH 128	10	4	-2	346	344	344	344	-	344	309	312	312	312	-	312	312	312	312	312	312	312	312	312	312	312	312	312	312
RahmInd 10	18	466	12	175	175	175	175	-	175	121	121	121	121	-	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121
RahmInd 20	9	14	-1	175	175	175	175	-	175	117	117	117	117	-	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117
RahmInd 30	4	16	-1	125	125	125	125	-	125	101	101	101	101	-	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
RahmInd 50	7	43	-1	125	125	125	125	-	125	101	101	101	101	-	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
RahmInd 70	4	713	265	264	264	264	264	-	264	196	196	196	196	-	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196
RahmInd 100	10	703	265	264	264	264	264	-	264	196	196	196	196	-	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196
RahmInd 120	9	711	265	264	264	264	264	-	264	196	196	196	196	-	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196
RahmInd 130	9	711	265	264	264	264	264	-	264	196	196	196	196	-	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196
RahmInd 150	6	5	-1	235	235	235	235	-	235	176	176	176	176	-	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
RahmInd 170	6	5	-1	216	216	216	216	-	216	176	176	176	176	-	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
RahmInd 190	6	5	-1	216	216	216	216	-	216	176	176	176	176	-	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
RahmInd 210	6	5	-1	216	216	216	216	-	216	176	176	176	176	-	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
RahmInd 230	6	5	-1	216	216	216	216	-	216	176	176	176	176	-	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
RahmInd 250	6	5	-1	216	216	216	216	-	216	176	176	176	176	-	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
RahmInd 270	6	5	-1	216	216	216	216	-	216	176	176	176	176	-	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
RahmInd 290	6	5	-1	216	216	216	216	-	216	176	176	176	176	-	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
RahmInd 310	6	5	-1	216	216	216	216	-	216	176	176	176	176	-	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
RahmInd 330	6	5	-1	216	216	216	216	-	216	176	176	176	176	-	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
RahmInd 350	6	5	-1	216	216	216	216	-	216	176	176	176	176	-	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
RahmInd 370	6	5	-1	216	216	216	216	-	216	176	176	176	176	-	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
RahmInd 390	6	5	-1	216	216	216	216	-	216	176	176	176	176	-	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
RahmInd 410	6	5	-1	216	216	216	216	-	216	176	176	176	176	-	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
RahmInd 430	6	5	-1	216	216	216	216	-	216	176	176	176	176	-	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
RahmInd 450	6	5	-1	216	216	216	216	-	216	176	176	176	176	-	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
RahmInd 470	6	5	-1	216	216	216	216	-	216	176	176	176	176	-	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
RahmInd 490	6	5	-1	216	216	216	216	-	216	176	176	176	176	-	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
RahmInd 510	6	5	-1	216	216	216	216	-	216	176	176	176	176	-	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
RahmInd 530	6	5	-1	216	216	216	216	-	216	176	176	176	176	-	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
RahmInd 550	6	5	-1	216	216	216	216	-	216	176	176	176	176	-	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
RahmInd 570	6	5	-1	216	216	216	216	-	216	176																		

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 Snorri Sturluson
- 2 Part of Indira's wardrobe
- 3 Spouts
- 4 Homophone for lane
- 5 Make very proud
- 6 Blush green
- 7 Cut short, as rhythm
- 8 Gathered collar
- 9 Declare
- 10 Leave the Old Sod for new sod
- 11 Blighted urban area
- 12 She wrote "The Sun is My Undoing"
- 13 Abstracts
- 14 Shade of blue
- 15 Relative of neon
- 16 "Robinson Crusoe" author
- 17 Gangster group
- 18 Winglike
- 19 Memorize
- 20 Plant cultivated for grain
- 21 Conducted
- 22 Calabrian staple
- 23 Vicki Baum's was "Grand"
- 24 Abounded
- 25 Roget compilation

DOWN

- 1 Laochester or Maxwell
- 2 "The Last of Pompeii"
- 3 Clamors
- 4 Progenitor
- 5 Dividing membrane
- 6 Chicken—
- 7 King
- 8 Pace
- 9 List components
- 10 Shaken
- 11 Evenness of temper
- 12 Small clump
- 13 Peteman's target
- 14 Vaccines
- 15 Coal buckets
- 16 Examinee's statement
- 17 Chesterfield
- 18 Like some highways
- 19 Prefix with cede or date
- 20 Scoundrel
- 21 Russian form of John
- 22 Roeback
- 23 Avid
- 24 Breton or Briton
- 25 Berths for timers
- 26 Heredity factor
- 27 Natives of Ecbaland
- 28 Glorify
- 29 Marque
- 30 Unable to make the grade
- 31 Old Vic equipment
- 32 Automaton
- 33 Ferry fares for Charon
- 34 Wears away by usage, as cloth
- 35 Befitting a woman of refinement
- 36 Benedictine or Franciscan
- 37 Marsh product
- 38 Cuckold's headgear
- 39 Grumble
- 40 "'...My God, to Thee!'
- 41 Medicinal herb
- 42 Tropical fish
- 43 Geometric solid
- 44 Head
- 45 Overcast
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Player Takes Third Masters, Shoots 64 to Win by a Stroke

By John S. Radosta

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 10 (NYT)—Gary Player won the Masters Tournament yesterday in one of the tightest, most crowded finishes in recent years. Player started the final round of golf seven shots behind the leader, Hubert Green, and shot a course record-tying 64 to pass Green and eight other players.

Player finished with a one-shot lead over Tom Watson, last year's winner, Rod Funseth and Green. All three of the men tied for second had a chance to tie Player until their final putts on the final hole. This was the third time Player

has won the Masters. His previous victories were in 1961 and 1974. A South African, he is the only foreigner to win the Masters since it began in 1934.

A Late Starter

In the sixth paring from last in the day's schedule, Player birdied seven of his last nine holes, and he stood by the 18th green to watch Green, Watson and Funseth finish their rounds.

And well he should have, because the outcome was uncertain until then. Green missed a three-foot birdie putt that would have tied Player. Watson missed a 10-foot par putt that would have tied,

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shot 64 to pass Green and eight other players.

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Player's 72-hole score was 277, or 11 under par for the Augusta National Golf Club. Green played a steady par round of 72, never going better than 11 under par or worse than 9 under. He finished at 278. Watson, who beat Jack Nicklaus by two shots last year, and Funseth shot 69's.

Wally Armstrong, an earnest

journeyman pro in his sixth year on the tour, finished at 280, tied with Bill Kraatz, who is in his third year. Kraatz shot a 69 and for a while was a threat to the leaders.

Armstrong also was in contention

for a short while as he worked toward a 68.

Nicklaus, the only man to win the Masters five times, finished with a rush after three disappointing rounds. He shot 67-281, four shots behind the winner.

Barely Noticed

Player's name had scarcely come into the speculation about winners after his first three rounds of 72, 72, 69-213. His start yesterday was not very auspicious as he opened at three under par and picked up birdies at the second and fourth and reached five under. Then he gave up a shot with a bogey at the seventh and stood at four under.

It was at the ninth hole that Player began his run at the leaders, and from there to the end he knocked in seven birdies.

Player, normally a serious performer who never indulges in antics, did so on the edge of the 17th green, when a magnificent chip shot stopped on the rim of the cup, for what would have been a birdie. Player fell to the ground, rolled over on his back and kicked his legs in the air. Having got that out of his system, he birdied his way to the seventh and stood at four under.

It was at the ninth hole that Player

came to the 18th green to watch Green, Watson and Funseth finish their rounds.

"That is a thrill, to be the oldest golfer to win the Masters," he was saying now. "Why? Because a lot of people have ridiculed me about my physical fitness."

He explained later that he wasn't trying to minimize Nicklaus's accomplishment.

"Jack Nicklaus is one of my best friends," he said. "I'm a great admirer of him. But that's a 12-mile trip one way, and it still takes 33 hours by jet."

"I made that round trip five times last year," he continued. "And I'm very proud of that I first won a tournament in the Kentucky Derby Open in America in 1958 and 20 years later I have won another one."

He joined Sneed and Jimmy Demaret as three-time Masters champions. Nicklaus has won five, Palmer four.

And then Player talked about how, with the Masters being his ninth major title, he now has tied Hogan's total.

"I need another U.S. Open," he said, "to win a second grand slam. That's why the U.S. Open at Denver is important to me." He meant that the U.S. Open at Denver is important to him.

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